# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5492 號二十九百四千五第 日六念月五年亥乙緒光 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 29TH JUNE, 1875. 二拜禮 號九十二月六英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.


## Arrivals.

June 28, ARDENTINNY, British bark, 377, P. Brown, Newcastle, N.S.W., 24th April, Coals.—GAS COMPANY.

June 28, ROLLO, British bark, 583, W. T. Way, London 8th December, and Lisbon 1st March, General.—MELCHERS & Co.

June 28, MARION, American schooner, 366, Rufus Howe, Sydney April 29th, Coals.—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

June 28, ELLA, British bark, 985, W. Christie, Cardiff 8th February, Coals.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

June 28, VIRGINIA, Austrian bark, 290, G. Tarabochia, Cardiff 6th February, Coals.—ORDER.

June 28, NUEVO CONSTANTE, Spanish brig, 217, Jose Vriaste, Iloilo 15th June, Timber.—REMEDIOS & Co.

June 28, MECCA, British str., 680, Johnson, Saigon 23rd June, Rice.—HOP-KEE.

June 28, ANAZI, British bark, 468, J. Hill, Newcastle, N.S.W., 4th May, Coals.—ORDER.

June 28, KOLGA, German bark, 500, L. S. Kiolseth, Hamburg 8th Feb., General.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

June 28, JAPAN, German 3-masted schooner, 270, H. Walter, Whampoa 26th June, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

June 28, MONTEGO, British bark, 316, J. Griffiths, Whampoa 26th June, General.—ED. SCHELLHASS & Co.

## Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,

JUNE 28TH.

*Chinkiang*, str., for Ningpo and Shanghai.
*Burnside*, for San Francisco.
*Mary Ann Holman*, for Foochow.
*Ollurnam*, for Manila.
*Santa Lucia*, for Cagayan.
*Belbina*, for Manila.
*England's Glory*, for Touron.
*Danube*, str., for Bangkok.

## Departures.

June 28, CHINKIANG, str., for Ningpo and Shanghai.
June 28, PACO, for Manila.
June 28, ASIA, str., for Saigon.
June 28, MADAGASCAR, str., for Bangkok.
June 28, DANUBE, str., for Bangkok.

## Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Messa*, str., from Saigon:—
39 Chinese.
Per *Anazi*, from Newcastle, N.S.W.:—
Mrs. Hill.

DEPARTED.

Per *Chinkiang*, str., for Ningpo, &c.:—
70 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *England's Glory*, for Touron:—
4 Chinese.

## Reports.

The American schooner *Marion* reports left Sydney on 28th April, and had light winds and fine weather throughout.

The British bark *Ardentinny* reports left Newcastle, N.S.W., on 24th April, and had very light and variable winds and calms throughout.

The Spanish brig *Nuevo Constante* reports left Iloilo on 15th June, and had fresh winds from the S.E. and N.E. to arrival.

The British ship *Ella* reports left Cardiff on 8th February, and had light winds and fine weather throughout. On 20th May, spoke the British bark *Oleander*, from London to Japan, in lat. 26 S., long. 101 E., 99 days out.

The British steamship *Mecca* reports left Saigon on 23rd June, and Cape St. James the same day. Had fine weather up to the 26th, when wind shifted from the S.W. to the Eastward and hores threatening aspect. Made ship as snug as possible, expecting a typhoon. Up to arrival in Hongkong had nothing but rain and terrific squalls.

The German bark *Kolga* reports left Cuxhaven on 8th February; passed the Lizard on the 17th; crossed the Equator on 11th March; passed the Cape of Good Hope on the 27th; Sunda Straits on 3rd June. After leaving the Cape experienced tough weather and high sea. The rest of the passage fine weather.

The British bark *Anazi* reports left Newcastle, N.S.W., on 4th May. Had S.Easterly and Westerly winds the early part of the voyage, with thunder and much rain. Up to the 22nd May, off Steward's Island, in company with the British bark *E. J. Spence*. After which experienced light Easterly and N.E. winds with occasional squalls to arrival.

The British bark *Rollo* reports left London on 8th December, and Lisbon on 1st March. Had fine weather to the Equator, which was crossed on the 24th, in long. 20 W. Had very light S.E. trades, very far to the Southward; after which light winds to the Cape of Good Hope, passed the meridian on the 25th April, in lat. 38.44 S.; after which began to encounter heavy weather from the W., round to N.W. with a high sea. At times working round from the N. to S.W. with a tremendous sea to as far as long. 80 E.; ran down the Easting in 40 S. Had fine weather with trade winds from long. 80 E. Made Anjer Point on the 5th June; when got light winds. Up the China Sea light Southerly winds till the last two days; when got S. Easterly winds to arrival. On 30th April, in lat. 37.22 S., long. 27.50 E., spoke the British ship *Red Riding Hood*, from London to Adelaide, 72 days out. On 3rd May, spoke the British ship *Hospodar*, from Liverpool to Calcutta, 72 days out, in lat. 39.12 S., and long. 33 33 E. On the 11th June, spoke the American bark *Benefactor*, from New York to Shanghai, in lat. 0.58 S., long. 107.25 E. Spoke the British ship *Hindostan*, in lat. 9.5 S., long. 104.58 E., from Saigon to Valparaiso.

### Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manila.

*(Per last Mail's Advice.)*

| *Vessels.* | *From.* | *Date of Arrival.* |
|---|---|---|
| Laja | China Ports | May 7 |
| Delphin | Hongkong | May 7 |
| Therese | Hongkong | May 8 |
| Titania | Hongkong | May 11 |
| Durham | Manila | May 11 |
| Buenaventura (s) | Manila | May 12 |

### Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

*(Corrected to Date.)*

| *Vessel's Name.* | *From.* | *Dates.* |
|---|---|---|
| Villa Franca | Liverpool | Nov. 21 |
| Alcda | Shields | Jan. 16 |
| Hervatska | London | Feb. 25 |
| Queen of the Seas | Liverpool | Feb. 27 |
| Deronhurst (s) | London | Mch. 10 |
| Amadin | Swansea | Mch. 11 |
| Androklos | Bremerhaven | Mch. 17 |
| Midnight | Liverpool | Mch. 20 |
| Lancecast | Cardiff | Mch. 29 |
| Lucia | London | April 17 |
| Melbrek | London | April 18 |
| Pilgrim | Newcastle | April 24 |
| Atona | Cardiff | April 28 |
| Prince Louis | Cardiff | May 2 |
| Robert Boak | Falmouth | May 3 |
| Solsterk | Shields | May 3 |
| Glengyle (s) | London | May 5 |
| Erl King (s) | London | May 8 |
| Sarpedon (s) | Liverpool | May 12 |

## Auction Sales Today.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
At 12 noon,
Patent Injectors, Brass Cocks, Taps, &c.

## To be Let.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GODOWN, situated in Queen's Road.
Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
997 Hongkong, 28th June, 1875.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 5, Peel Street, newly painted and in good order, with new Iron Verandahs, containing 7 Rooms.
Apply to
H. A. ASGER & H. ESMAIL.
*No. 17, Gage Street.*
tf 998 Hongkong, 28th June, 1875.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.
Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET,

*With Possession on 1st of April.*

THE PREMISES now occupied by the INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED, as OFFICES, consisting of Four ROOMS on the First Floor, situated in Bank Buildings. Rent $75 per month. Apply to
T. ALGAR.
*9, Hollywood Road.*
tf 392 Hongkong, 10th March, 1875.

GODOWNS TO LET.

SUBSTANTIAL GRANITE GODOWNS, situated on the Praya East, Nos. 60A, 61A, and 63A, and another No. 83. Rent moderate.
Apply to
TANG YUEN CHONG.
*Near the right side of the Man Mo Temple, Hollywood Road.*
1m 982 Hongkong, 24th June, 1875.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 453 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

TO LET.

NO. 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Bonham Road. Apply to
G. FALCONER & Co.
346 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1875.

TO LET.

SOME HOUSES on PEDDAR'S HILL, No. 4, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 512 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1875.

TO LET,

*With Immediate Possession.*

THE Detached PREMISES situated on Inland Lot 169, Graham Street, (recently occupied by Messrs. E. SCHELLHASS & Co.,) consisting of DWELLING HOUSE, OFFICE, and Four GODOWNS.

Also, the DWELLING HOUSES Nos. 8, 9, and 10, Upper Mosque Terrace. Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD.
252 Hongkong, 8th March, 1875.

TO LET,

*With Possession on the 15th April.*

THE HOUSE and PREMISES known as "CRAIGELLACHIE," situated on the Bonham Road, and now in the occupation of K. JENSEN, Esq.

Good STABLING. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to
ED. SHARP & TOLLER,
*Solicitors.*
tf 422 Hongkong, 15th March, 1875.

TO LET.

THE Premises known as the "THE WOODLANDS," newly painted and in Good Order.
Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 131 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Lower Mosque Terrace, from 1st July prox. Rent $40.
Apply to
ED. SHARP & TOLLER.
Supreme Court House,
Hongkong, 18th June, 1875. [tf 638

TO LET.

THE whole, or part, of the Residence known as "THE HERMITAGE."
Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, *Hollywood Road.*
tf 977 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

TO LET,

TWO DWELLING HOUSES and OFFICES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. RAYNAL & Co., which have recently been thoroughly repaired. Possession may be had from May 1st.

*With Immediate Possession.*

PREMISES No. 34, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. G. DUBOST & Co.

HOUSE No. 35, Wellington Street, thoroughly repaired, lately in the occupation of Messrs. ROSE & Co.

DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICE No. 1, Stanley Street, at present in the occupation of Messrs. DREYER & Co., possession from 1st June next.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2050 Hongkong, 18th May, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 100,000 of Dollars.

*Court of Directors:—*

Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. S. Bellios, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | H. Nicaise, Esq.
F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
*Chief Manager.*
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.,
*Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
*London Bankers—London and County Bank.*

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

*Credits*—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

*Drafts*—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 26th April, 1875.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
*Agents.*
1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

## Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE OLIVER is authorised to sign the name of our Firm at Foochow.
HEARD & Co.
tf 719 Hongkong, 11th May, 1875.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT under the Style and Firm of
MALCAMPO & Co.
JOAQUIM MALCAMPO QUIOGA.
6m 584 Amoy, 12th April, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. CHAS. G. BUNKER, JR., has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
THOMPSON & Co.
Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow,
June 5th, 1875. [3m 880

NOTICE.

MR. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
1829 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. HUGH SUTHERLAND has been admitted a Partner in our Firm at Shanghai, and Mr. J. J. CHAMBERS in our Firm at this Port, from 1st instant.
JOHN FORSTER & Co.
3m 771 Foochow, 15th May, 1875.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS WALLACE in our Firm at Yokohama, and elsewhere in Japan, ceased by mutual consent on the 3 at March, 1875.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
3m 773 Yokohama, May 6th, 1875.

NOTICE.

A CO-PARTNERSHIP has this day been formed between JOHN HEARD, AUGUSTINE HEARD, ALBERT FARLEY HEARD, and CHARLES EDWARD PAREUR, for the purpose of carrying on the business of GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, Hiogo, and Yokohama, under the name and style of HEARD & Co.

Mr. ROBERT INGLIS PEABON, Mr. GUSTAVUS FARLEY, Jr., and Mr. JOHN ALEXANDER FRASER are authorized to sign the name of the Firm.
HEARD & Co.
tf 641 Hongkong, 28th April, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN, in our Firm, ceased on the 10th November, 1873.
E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874.

MR. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.
E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874. [tf 1669

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. HERMANN CAESAR ERDMANN to sign our Firm on and after this date.
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, Canton,
1st June, 1875. [1m 841

NOTICE.

MR. H. G. PHIPPS has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
PHIPPS, HICKLING Co.
845 Foochow, 1st June, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. CONRAD MUNRO DONNER has been authorized to sign our Firm by procuration at this Port.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
1m 842 Canton, 1st June, 1875.

NOTICE.

WE have Established ourselves as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS at Hongkong, and in Formosa at Tuksio and Taiwanfoo, under the Style of
TAYLOR & THOMPSON,
WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR.
GEORGE MORTIMER THOMPSON.
3m 279 Hongkong, 17th February, 1875.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at this Port for Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., of London.
OFFICE—*No. 6, Stanley Street.*
W. H. NOTLEY.
tf 1765 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. THOMAS HALL to sign our Firm per procuration.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
tf 654 Hongkong, 18th February, 1875.

ED. CHASTEL,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
17, WYNDHAM STREET,
*Next to the "Daily Press" Office.*
N.B.—Price Lists and Samples on application.
935 Hongkong, 16th June, 1875.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY.

HAVE always on hand a Stock of CLEAR, SOLID, BLOCK ICE made from PURE FILTERED WATER, without the use of ETHER, AMMONIA, or any kind of Chemicals whatever.

PRICE TWO CENTS PER POUND.

SPECIAL AGREEMENTS made with Steamship Owners or other large Consumers.

Order Books can be had at the Depôt No. 17, Queen's Road, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS, or at the Works, at East Point. Those preferring to use Pass Books can do so.
KYLE & BAIN,
*Proprietors.*
510 Hongkong, 20th May, 1875.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

MR. P. A. DA COSTA has this day been appointed Secretary *pro. tem.* to the above Company.

Applications for the post of Secretary will be received at the Office of the Company.
RICHARD DEACON,
*Chairman of the Board of Directors.*
656 Hongkong, 30th April, 1875.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS AND BRASS-FOUNDERS,
GAS-FITTERS AND BELL-HANGERS,
QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, AND NULLAH LANE,
1499 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.
W. G. HALE & Co.,
*Saigon.*
tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
*Agent.*
1y 944 Hongkong, 18th June, 1875.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

## Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
*THIS DAY,*
the 29th June, 1875, at Noon, at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,—

12 Cases, containing 8 CLIFFORD'S PATENT INJECTORS, BRASS COCKS and TAPS, Old Copper PIPING, &c., &c.
3 Cases BRASS TRIMMINGS.
9 Large COPPER COCKS.
3 Bars COPPER.
8½ Sets COPPER COILS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
*Auctioneer.*
987 Hongkong, 25th June, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs. BIELEY & Co., to Sell by Public Auction (if not previously disposed of by Private Contract), on Board, on
*SATURDAY,*
the 3rd July, 1875, at 12.30 o'clock P.M.,—
The Composite Steamship
"*WASHI*,"
of 336 Tons Register (gross), built in 1871, by Messrs. BEWLEY, WEBB & Co., Dublin, and Engined by Messrs. JAS. WATT & Co., London, with two Direct Acting Engines, of 60 Horse Power Nominal.

Consumption of Coal (Takasima) 4 to 5 Tons, speed 8 Knots. Capacity of Bunkers 70 Tons. Length 152 ft. 1 in., Breadth 21 ft. 2 in., Depth 16 ft. 5 in. Accommodation for 10 first-class Passengers.

REMARKS.

Very good Passenger accommodation and a good Saloon, has been Docked, re-coppered, and thoroughly overhauled in January, 1875. Painted inside and out in May, 1875.

For further particulars and Inventory, &c., apply to Messrs. BIELEY & Co., or to the Auctioneer.

TERMS OF SALE.—Half Cash on fall of the hammer, the balance on completion of Transfer, Expenses of which are to be borne by the Purchaser.

The Steamer to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
*Auctioneer.*
967 Hongkong, 22nd June, 1875.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
*Agents.*
48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one
FIRST-CLASS RISK,
at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
*Agents,*
*Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD,
*Agent, Sun Fire Office.*
1335 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓%) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10%) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
*Agents.*
tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

*Established* 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20%.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents..... ½ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents..... ¾ " "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents..... 1 " "

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days, } ¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month..... }
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months..... } ½ " "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months } ¾ " "
Above 6 months..... the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co.,
*Agents.*
tf 1903 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the premia.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
*Agents.*
tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1875.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
*Secretary.*
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
*Agents.*
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

## Intimations.

THOMPSON AND HIND

INVITE INSPECTION OF THEIR

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Ladies' TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS.

Ladies' STRAW and CHIP HATS and BONNETS.

New Shapes in Baby's and Children's SUN HATS.

Boys' and Girls' SAILOR and YACHTING HATS.

New STRIPED and CHECK GRENADINES for DRESSES.

PLAIN WHITE BATISTES and WHITE STRIPED DITTO.

New STRIPED and SPOT FRENCH PERCALES.

Pieces of HAIR, for Wearing in Present Style.

JET CROSSES, BRACELETS, NECKLETS, and HAIR PINS.

Ladies' and Children's UNDERCLOTHING.

Gentlemen's FELT HATS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, SCARFS, CRAVATS, TIES, and UNDERCLOTHING.

The finest GAUZE UNDERVEST, to take off like a Coat, so as not to tear.

33, *QUEEN'S ROAD,*
HONGKONG.
666 Hongkong, 1st May, 1875.

FOR SALE.

A NEW HOUSE, with Water and Gas laid on, No. 19 and 21, situated in Mosque Street.

For Particulars, apply to
J. A. DA SILVA.
889 Hongkong, 8th June, 1875.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS HYDRAULIC PRESS, working up to 225 Tons Pressure.

For Particulars, &c., apply to—
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
662 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1875.

FOR SALE.

THE Well-known and long Established BUSINESS of McALISTER & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Singapore.
tf 283 Singapore, 10th February, 1875.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE:—

Quarts.....$15 per case (1 dozen.)
Pints.....$16 " " (2 " )
5% discount on 25 Cases.

BOURBON WHISKEY,
$12 per case (1 dozen.)
FOR SALE BY
HEARD & Co.
975 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1875.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax } CANVAS.
Crown

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE INTERNATIONAL ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED,

Will be ready to supply
PURE
CLEAR
TASTELESS
CRYSTAL ICE
AT THE
Beginning of June.

MEYER, ALABOR & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.
775 Hongkong, 20th May, 1875.

DEATH TO WHITE ANTS.

MALPAS'S PATENT COMPOUND, for preserving Timber from the Ravages of White Ants and other Insects, is Cheap, and simple in its Application to Timber for Building purposes, &c.

Master Packages for trial, with full instructions supplied, and Orders received by
W. H. NOTLEY,
FOR
B. DAVIES,
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA.
tf 729 Hongkong, 13th May, 1875.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE,

ROYAL 8VO., CLOTH GILT, PRICE $10,

PIECE-GOODS, YARN, and WOOLLEN TABLES, shewing the Net Returns in Sterling for Shipments via the Suez Canal to China. Calculated with special reference to the Hongkong and Shanghai Markets and Exchanges. By W. KERFOOT HUGHES, Hongkong.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
*Hongkong, Shanghai, and Japan.*
3m 786 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1875.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after MONDAY, the 14th instant, the Company's Steamers plying between Hongkong and Canton will run in the DAY TIME, leaving Hongkong at SEVEN A.M., and Canton on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 9 A.M.; on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at SEVEN A.M.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
*Secretary pro. tem.*
911 Hongkong, 11th June, 1875.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns (lately known as those of Messrs. E. S. WALKER & Co.) of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya, West Wanchai.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrapper.....$1.50
Neatly Bound.....$2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

THE SWISS LLOYDS' TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY, WINTERTHUR.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Subscribed Capital,* | $1,000,000 |
| *Reserve Fund* | 115,000 |
| *And Co-insures with French Lloyd, Paris, Capital* | 1,400,000 |
| *And with French Company, Paris, do.* | 1,000,000 |
| *Aggregate Capital* | $3,515,000 |

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
AGENTS—HONGKONG AND CHINA.

WILL grant Policies at Current Rates on Marine Risks to all Ports of the World, allowing a Brokerage of:—
*40 per cent. on Risks East of Singapore.*
*And 20 per cent. on Risks to Europe and America.*
1043 Hongkong, 1st April 1875.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

## Intimations.

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 48, Queen's Road, on MONDAY, the 5th July proximo.

BUSINESS.

To Confirm the Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary Meeting held this day.

By Order,
W. H. RAY,
*Secretary.*
14 968 Hongkong, 21st June, 1875.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the CITY HALL, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 20th July prox., at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
*Secretary pro. tem.*
273 976 Hongkong, 24th June, 1875.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the Company will be held at the CITY HALL, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 20th July proximo, at Half-past 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of considering and passing certain proposed alterations in the Articles of Association of the Company.

The proposed alterations will be circulated among the Shareholders.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
*Secretary pro. tem.*
273 977 Hongkong, 24th June, 1875.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to the 20th day of July next, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
*Secretary pro. tem.*
27d 978 Hongkong, 24th June, 1875.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY (LIMITED.)

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders in the above-named Company will be held in the Hongkong Hotel on WEDNESDAY, the 28th July, 1875, at 3.30 P.M.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 28th of July, 1875, both days inclusive.

By Order,
ED. BAKER,
*Secretary.*
941 Hongkong, 17th June, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th instant to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
*Secretary.*
1m 838 Hongkong, 1st June, 1875.

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

THE Undermentioned Firms have been appointed Agents for the above Company at the Ports named:—

London..Messrs. GEORGE CROSHAW & Co.
Canton ... " DEACON & Co.
Foochow.. " WESTALL, GALTON & Co.
Yokohama " PAUL HEINEMANN & Co.

By Order,
W. H. RAY,
*Secretary.*
tf 833 Hongkong, 29th May, 1875.

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE

IS HERBY GIVEN, that the Undersigned has been appointed Secretary to the above Company, and that Mr. J. F. RIDING has been appointed Agent at Shanghai.

By Order,
W. H. RAY,
*Secretary.*
tf 797 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1875.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies by the O. S. S. Co.'s, P. & O. Co.'s, and M. M. Co.'s Steamers at the following Rates, less 15% discount:—

| | *All Risks.* | *Free of Particular Average.* |
|---|---|---|
| Hongkong to London, Tea, | 1¾% | 1¼% |
| Do. Do. Silk, | 1½% | 1¼% |

Other First-class Steamers at Current Rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
*Agents.*
1m 891 Hongkong, 8th June, 1875.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Current Rates, less 20% discount.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
*Agents.*
1m 892 Hongkong, 8th June, 1875.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Current Rates, less 20% discount.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
*Agents.*
1m 893 Hongkong, 8th June, 1875.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓%) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.
*Agents.*
tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
*Agents.*
tf 1198 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

FOR SALE.

DWELLING HOUSES No. 1 and No. 2, St. John's Place.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
653 Hongkong, 1st May, 1875.

## Intimations.

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamship
"ESMERALDA,"
Captain Theband, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 1st prox., at 11 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON,
*Agent.*
3d 1007 Hongkong, 29th June, 1875.

FOR SINGAPORE AND LONDON.

THE British Steamship
"TARTAR,"
400 H.-P., Captain Johnson, (left Shanghai for this port at daylight on 26th instant), will be despatched as above *shortly after arrival.*
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GILMAN & Co.,
*Agents.*
tf 1003 Hongkong, 29th June, 1875.

FOR MANILA *(Direct.)*

THE Spanish Steamer
"EMUY,"
Blanco, Master, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1004 Hongkong, 29th June, 1875.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"MENZALEH,"
Captain Pasqualini, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA
Shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.
C. BERTRAND,
*Principal Agent.*
1001 Hongkong, 29th June, 1875.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"HOOGLY,"
Captain Gauvaird, will be despatched for SHANGHAI
Shortly after her arrival from Europe.
C. BERTRAND,
*Principal Agent.*
1002 Hongkong, 29th June, 1875.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship
"DOUGLAS,"
Captain Burnie, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 4th proximo, at 10 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DO

NOW READY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875.

THIS Work, in the THIRTEENTH year of its existence, is

NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;

THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(*Designed expressly for the Work.*)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, THE SILK WORM DISTRICTS, THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA, AND OF THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in two Forms, Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

*Macao*.....Messrs. J. P. DA SILVA & Co.
*Swatow*..... „ QUELCH and CAMPBELL.
*Amoy*..... „ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
*Formosa*..... „ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
*Foochow*..... „ HEDGE & Co.
*Ningpo*..... „ KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
*Shanghai*..... „ HALL & HOLTZ.
„ ..... „ KELLY & Co.
*Hankow* and *River Ports*..... „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
*Chefoo* and *Newchwang*..... „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
*Tientsin* and *Peking*..... „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
*Nagasaki*.....THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
*Hiogo, Osaka*...THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
*Yokohama*.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
„ .....Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
*Manila*.....Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
*Singapore*.....*Straits Times* Office.
*London*.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
„ ..... „ GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1875.

„ .....Messrs. BATES, HENEY & Co.
*San Francisco*...Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
*New York*.....Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37, Park Row.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, JUNE 29TH, 1875.

AMONGST the correspondence on the Macao Coolie Traffic contained in the Blue Book for 1874-75 are several letters from Messrs. WILLIAM PUSTAU and Company, of Hongkong, in which that well-known firm vindicate themselves from the charge brought against them by Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY of being concerned in the coolie traffic. Messrs. PUSTAU, writhing under what they deemed an undeserved reproach, sought the intervention of the German Ambassador, and got Count MUNSTER to call attention to the accusation, and have the matter inquired into. There can be no question that Messrs. PUSTAU had no intention of being mixed up with this trade, which they in one of their letters declare to be incompatible with their good name and honour. The Governor of Hongkong was equally sincere in the matter, and believed that he was right in the judgment he had formed. But it seems to us that his decision was hastily formed, and we are glad to notice that he does not obstinately adhere to it. Writing on the 12th June, 1874, to the Earl of CARNARVON on the subject, after disclaiming any desire to injure the good name and honour of a firm with some of whose members he was on the most friendly terms, he says that, on full consideration, he is of opinion that his first charge was not "verbally accurate." In his former despatch he had charged them with "being directly concerned in the Macao Coolie Trade." He thought that the omission of the word "directly" would have left the statement more in accordance with the knowledge he possessed. This, of course, amounts to saying that they were indirectly and perhaps unintentionally concerned in the traffic; and makes the case assume a very different aspect. We are of course unaware how far this concession satisfied Messrs. PUSTAU, but the fact that their disclaimer receives wide publicity, and that the worst part of the charge is withdrawn will no doubt content them. We think, however, that Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY might have seen his way to a more explicit exoneration of this respectable firm from the charges he proferred against them.

The circumstances are as follows. Sir ARTHUR accused Messrs. PUSTAU of being concerned in the Coolie Trade because they were consignees of three vessels which were engaged in the traffic. One of these was the steamer *Nelusko*. Messrs. PUSTAU's explanation of their connection with this vessel is very clear and decided, and shows plainly enough their indisposition to have anything whatever to do with the coolie traffic. They say, in reference to her, that, "in consideration of our supplying most of her cargo from London to Hongkong and Shanghai, she was to be consigned to our firm also for outward employment. She was thus consigned to us on her return from Shanghai, and until the end of July, 1873, when her captain declared that he wished to take no other than a coolie charter, upon which he was at once told by us that we would not lend our hands for such a purpose, and we accordingly lost the commission on an outward freight rather than procure a coolie charter for the steamer." This is alike honourable to Messrs. PUSTAU and satisfactory to merchants of their nationality. The traffic, like pitch, soiled the hands of those who engaged in it, and it is gratifying to find the firm was willing to submit to loss rather than become involved in this shameful business.

With regard to the other two vessels, the *Louisa Canevaro* and *Columbia*, Messrs. PUSTAU argue that their agency with these ships was confined to superintending their repairs, and that they subsequently throw up the agency. Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY argues, however, that because they superintended the repairs of these two vessels, after knowing that they were designed to engage in the abominable traffic, they were therefore guilty of complicity. But this, with all proper deference to His Excellency's opinion, is, we think, scarcely a fair construction to place upon Messrs. PUSTAU's connection with these ships. Their agency of the vessels lasted only whilst they were under repairs, and it was well-known in the Colony that it never extended any further. Enough, however, has been said on the subject to satisfy the public that this old-established and respected firm had no intention or desire of engaging or being even indirectly concerned in the Macao Coolie Traffic. The matter belongs to the past, but the correspondence has not before been made public, and hence our notice of it now. It is to be hoped that this is the last we shall hear of the trade as it formerly existed at Macao. The same argus eyes by which the last efforts of the coolie-cateliers to revive the trade were detected and prevented, are still upon the watch, and there is not the faintest hope of any new dodge for re-establishing it proving successful.

The British steamship *Japan* was towed over to Kowloon Dock yesterday.

The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Company informs us that the *Sunda*, with the next English Mail, left Singapore for Hongkong on Saturday afternoon.

The steamer *Wusha*, which is to be sold at Public Auction by Mr. O. H. Morgan on Saturday, the 3rd proximo, will be open for inspection to intending purchasers on and after to-day (Tuesday).

Yesterday being Coronation Day of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, the whole of the men-of-war in harbour—British and Foreign—were gaily dressed in bunting, and at noon fired the usual salutes.

The Band of H.M.'s 80th Regiment will perform, at 6 this evening, instead of 5.30, in the Public Gardens, the following programme:—

Grand March... "L'Africaine"... Meyerbeer.
Overture... "Mirella"... Gounod.
Valse... "Doctrinen"... Strauss.
Grand Selection "Martha"... Flotow.
Galop... "Wings of Love"... Meyder.
"God Save the Queen."

W. W. FRAYLING, Bandmaster.

## POLICE INTELLIGENCE

28th June.

BEFORE THE HON C. MAY.

THE "SAILORS' HOME.

A seaman, named Charles King, and another, residing at the Sailors' Home, were charged by Mr. Shuster, the steward there, with being drunk and fighting and creating a disturbance in the establishment on Saturday.

The prosecutor said the first prisoner, who had been drunk for the last three weeks, had been very troublesome. They both broke the windows and threw things at each other.

The first prisoner said if he had been drunk for the last three weeks he got his drink at the bar of the Sailors' Home; and he asked why the prosecutor supplied the drink if it was against the rule to get drunk.

They were fined $2 each; in default, seven days' hard labour.

P. Sultin and another seaman, residing at the Sailors' Home, were charged by P.C. 68, with fighting and creating a disturbance at the institution.

They were fined $1 each.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

Herbert Clayton, a private in the 80th Regiment, was charged by chair coolies 782, with damaging their chair. The prisoner was fined 50 cents, and ordered to make amends 50 cents to the coolies.

MAKING HAWKERS AGAIN.

Yu Wah Chun, a marine hawker, was fined $1, for having unlawful possession of three glass tumblers.

IMPUDENT CHINESE.

Lee Kow-Yew, a servant in the employ of Dr. Adams, in Caine Road, was charged with creating a disturbance and misbehaving himself towards Mrs. Adams.

Dr. Adams appeared and said Mrs. Adams could not appear. The prisoner was accordingly cautioned and discharged.

GAMBLING.

Lu Atuk, a fishmonger in the Taipingshan market, allowed gambling to go on at his stall and played himself. He was apprehended and fined $2.

ASSAULT.

Ng Achung, a gas fitter and plumber, charged another, named Lee Ahung, with assaulting him with a stone, alleging that he had taken his work away, he at the time being employed to repair the water pipes of a Chinese shop.

The prisoner was fined 50 cents.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Lew Akwan, a coal coolie, was charged with the unlawful possession of thirty-six catties of rice.

The prisoner said it was the sweepings of a steamer's hold. He could not point out the steamer.

Fined $5 in default, 21 days' imprisonment.

Sergeant-Major Bruce, of the Royal Engineers, charged Yeung Yung Kong and Chun Apo, with the unlawful possession of some nails and metal belonging to H. M. S. *Mocanza*, in dock at Aberdeen. They were leaving the docks at noon on Sunday when apprehended.

The prisoners were fined $20 each; in default, three months' hard labour.

The same prosecutor charged another workman, named Keong Afiu, with the unlawful possession of ¼ lb. of composition nails the property of the *Mocanza*. He also was fined $20; in default, three months' hard labour.

SUICIDE.

Mr. Andrew Wohlers, proprietor of the British Inn, charged a married woman, named Lee Ayoa, with attempting to drown herself and her child, four years of age, at the West Point Slip at 11.30 a.m., on Sunday.

The prosecutor said the woman with the child on her back jumped from the bridge into the sea. She seemed to repent of it immediately afterwards, as she clung to the wooden piles. He got a boat and saved her.

The prisoner said her husband wanted to take her female child away and sell her, and she would not let him. In consequence of her refusal he beat her, and for some time had not provided her with food. Her husband, who was present, was a hawker and was fond of gambling.

The husband said this was not true. It was only a dispute they had about cooking. The people in the house knew this and knew that she was not altogether right in her head.

The husband was then charged with assaulting and threatening his wife, and both were remanded until Wednesday next.

AN UNRULY WIFE.

Chun Ayin, a bricklayer, charged his wife Lee Achon, with assaulting him on the head with a four legged stool causing the blood to flow.

The prosecutor said at 9 p.m. on Sunday his wife asked him to get money to pay the rent, and he told her he had none yet. He lay at the foot of the staircase to cool himself and she abused him from the top, eventually she threw the stool down on his head inflicting a deep gash and causing a great quantity of blood to flow. He was in consequence sent to the Civil Hospital.

The woman said her husband slapped her face, and as she had the stool in her hand, she put it up to protect herself.

A witness called by the prosecutor corroborated his evidence.

Prisoner was then sentenced to 21 days' imprisonment, and ordered to find at the end of that term security in $25 for six months more to keep the peace.

SHOP LIFTING.

Ho Asun, a dealer in dry goods, in Jervois Street, charged Lo Atan and Tsun Akoi, with another not in custody, with stealing two pieces of silk valued at $7 from his shop.

Inspector Grey said he believed the prisoners had been for a long time systematically carrying on this game and wished for a remand. It appears the man not apprehended got away with one of the rolls of silk.

The case was remanded until Wednesday.

ASSAULT.

Hon Asow, a marine hawker, was fined $1 for assaulting a little girl, 14 years of age, named Chan Akin, in the Queen's Road West.

STEALING A BOAT.

A man named Leo Ai, was charged with stealing a sampan.

Kwok Sam Tai, a seaman on board fishing junk *Chan-i-li*, said on Saturday, the prisoner came on board to visit a seaman whilst she was anchored at Salt Bay. He went on shore, and coming back heard a sampan was missing. He suspected the prisoner. About 11 o'clock he found the boat in a builder's shop, and asked them about it. They said they bought it, but had not paid all the money. He told them to arrest the man when he came for the remainder. In half an hour after he found they had done so, and he saw it was the same man he had suspected.

After the evidence of the boat builder, the prisoner, who said he found the boat, was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

## MARINE MAGISTRATES' COURT.

28th June.

BEFORE J. P. MCEUEN, Esq., ACTING MARINE MAGISTRATE.

THE "ST. ANDREW'S CASTLE."

David Malcolm, master of the British ship *St. Andrew's Castle*, charged John McIntosh, carpenter of the ship, with refusal of duty on the 26th inst.

The prosecutor said the prisoner refused duty at 10 a.m. on Saturday because he was not satisfied with him. The prisoner also refused duty at Bangkok, and was kept in irons the whole of the time the vessel was there, eight days.

The prisoner said he was very much abused by the Captain, and his work was continually being found fault with, in consequence of which he refused to do any more.

He was sentenced to 14 days' hard labour.

## RECORD OF DISASTERS IN THE COOLIE TRADE.

The following memorandum, compiled by Sir Brooke Robertson, of the Coolie Ships on board of which mutinies have occurred, or in which the vessels or passengers have met with disaster, from the year 1845 up to the year 1872, will be read with interest:—

*Lady Montague*, (British), sailed from Hongkong Feb. 17th, 1850, for Callao with 450 coolies. A great sickness on board; about 300 of the coolies died on the passage. Reached Callao. The coolies tried to revolt, but were stopped by the interference of the Chinese interpreter.

*Robert Brown*, (American), sailed from Amoy March 20th, 1852, for San Francisco with 410 coolies. The coolies revolted, killed the captain and part of the crew, and forced the remaining crew to take the vessel back to Amoy.

*Rosa Elias*, (Peruvian), from Hongkong March 8th, 1853, for Peru with 200 coolies. The coolies broke out on the passage, murdering the captain, officers, and crew.

*British Sovereign*, (British), from Amoy Aug. 18th, 1852, for Havana. Great mortality on board, including captain, second officer, and part of the crew. The vessel put into Kenarin on the north-east coast of Celebes.

*Lady Amherst*, (British), from Amoy Dec. 3rd, 1853, for Havana with 250 coolies. The coolies revolted, and killed the commander of the vessel; the ship was taken to Singapore on the 15th December, 1853.

*Waverley*, (American), from Amoy Oct., 1855, for Havana with 442 coolies. The captain died after her departure. Great mortality on board; over 250 coolies died, and 45 coolies were missing, leaving only 146 on board.

*Albert*, (French), from Hongkong Sept. 7th, 1850, for Peru with 158 coolies. In the 2nd October, 1850, the vessel returned to Hongkong. The captain, officers, supercargo, and part of the crew had been killed by the Chinese. Before reaching Hongkong, about 140 of the Chinese left the vessel in fishing boats. The rest were taken by the police on her arrival here.

*Victory*, (British), from Hongkong Dec. 6th, 1851, for Callao with 355 coolies. On the 29th January, 1852, the vessel was taken to Singapore. The captain, officers, part of the crew, and ship's cook had been killed by the Chinese, who plundered the cargo and landed on two islands in the Gulf of Siam.

*Columbus*, (British), from Amoy Sept. 24th, 1852, for Havana with 266 coolies. The vessel arrived at that port after several deaths.

*Beatrice*, (Peruvian), from Hongkong Jan. 20th, 1852, for Callao with 300 coolies. The vessel put into Singapore, leaky. On arrival there, the Chinese revolted and escaped from the vessel to the shore.

*Spartan*, (British), from Amoy Jan. 24th, 1852, for Sydney with 254 coolies. A few days after her departure, the coolies revolted on the passage, severely wounding captain and officers. Numbers of the Chinese were killed during the revolt. The vessel put into Singapore.

*Lord Elgin*, (British), from Amoy Aug. 23rd, 1852, for Demerara with 110 coolies. Great mortality on board; over 45 coolies died on the voyage from debility and dropsy.

*Panama*, (British), from Amoy Sept. 25th, 1852, for Havana. Put into Singapore on account of the coolies having revolted.

*Gertrude*, (British), from Amoy, Oct. 13th, 1852, for Havana with 350 coolies. Put into Singapore, on the 28th October, 1852, as the coolies tried to revolt, and wounded several Europeans.

*Anais*, (French), from Swatow Jan. 29th, 1857, for Havana. The day after departure the coolies revolted, killing captain, officers, supercargo, and his son. Took possession of the vessel; ran her ashore on Tong-lne, 5 miles distant from Breaker's Point.

*Henrietta Maria*, (Dutch), from Macao Feb. 9th, 1857, for Havana. Found drifting about in the Palawan Passage. Captain, crew, and about 200 coolies missing. A revolt had taken place on board, as a Dutchman was found in the vessel with three knife wounds.

*John Calvin*, (British), from Hongkong March 13th, 1856, for Havana. On her arrival it was found that 110 coolies had died on the passage.

*Duke of Portland*, (British), from Hongkong April 2nd, 1856, for Havana with 332 coolies, 132 of the coolies died on board during the passage.

*Guinare*, (British), from Hongkong April 1st, 1857, for Havana. The coolies revolted, killing about 33 or 40 of the crew.

*Flora Temple*, (British), from Macao Oct. 8th, 1859, for Havana with 850 coolies. On the 14th October, the vessel encountered a hurricane, which continued for several days without abatement. The ship struck on a reef not marked on the charts. The captain, mates, and crew left the vessel in their boats; one of them, containing 51 men, including the captain and his brother, reached Touron in Cochin China. They were kindly received by the French Admiral, M. Page, of His Imperial Majesty's steamer *Gironde*, who immediately despatched a vessel in search of the missing boats, and to look for the wreck. It was gradually disappearing when found, and as nothing was ever learned of the 850 coolies on board her, there is every reason to believe they must have perished.

*Leonidas*, (British). A mutiny took place on board this ship, when three miles below Macao Fort, before leaving.

*Ville d'Agen*, (French), from Macao May 3rd, 1861, for Pondicherry. Put into Hongkong in distress, the coolies having revolted.

*Dea del Mare*, (Italian), from Macao Sept., 1865, for Callao with 550 coolies. The vessel touched at Tahiti. Of 550 coolies, only 162 were left on board.

*Napoleon Canevaro*, (British), from Macao March 17th, 1866, for Callao. This vessel was burnt at sea by the Chinese.

*Eugene Adele*, (French), from Macao Oct. 10th, 1866, for Callao. The coolies broke out into revolt, killed the captain and severely wounded the officers and crew; 5 of the Chinese were killed in the fight, and 30 jumped over board.

*Jeddo*, (British), from Amoy March 8th, 1866, for Demerara with 480 coolies. On the 16th April, after passing Anjer, this vessel was burnt at sea by the coolies. About 200 coolies were either burnt to death or drowned.

*Theresa*, (Italian), from Macao Feb. 3rd, 1866, for Callao with 296 coolies. Sixty-two days after departure, while in sight of land, supposed to be New Zealand, the coolies revolted, and killed the officers and 12 of the crew. The vessel was taken back to Macao.

*Providenza*, (Italian), from Macao July 23rd, 1866, for Callao with 380 coolies. The ship was found off Hakodate with only 42 coolies on board, and no Europeans.

*Unionists*, (Italian), from Macao Dec. 1869, for Callao with 548 coolies. A mutiny took place on board and the coolies fired the ship.

*Frederic*, (Belgian), from Hongkong Jan. 19th, 1860, for Callao with 370 coolies. On the 5th February, the day after her arrival at Batavia, this ship was burnt by the coolies. Captain, crew, and 355 Chinese were saved.

*Tamaris*, (French), from Macao April 24th, 1869, for Havana with 235 coolies. Arriving within some miles of the Straits of Sunda, the coolies revolted and killed the captain. She put into Batavia, got another captain, and proceeded to sea.

*Nuevo Pensilopo*, (French), from Macao Oct. 4th, 1870, for Callao with 300 coolies. The coolies revolted, killed the captain, officers, and some of the crew. About 30 coolies left the vessel. Put the vessel back to Macao.

*Dolores Ugarte*, (Salvador), from Macao May 4th, 1870, for Peru with 650 coolies. Two days after departure, the coolies set fire to the vessel; 300 coolies were burnt to death. The captain, officers, and crew left in the ship's boats.

*Maria Luz*, (Peruvian), from Macao May 28th, 1872, for Callao. On her arrival at Japan, the Japanese Government released the coolies and sent them back to their homes.

## ON THE CONFINES OF TIBET.

The following extract from a letter just received from a gentleman who had reached the Village of Lachoong in his travels towards the snow passes, in quest of sport, will probably interest some of our readers:—

I reached this the highest village in the Lachoong Valley, altitude 8,200 feet by the new Aneroid, last evening (10th May); and start to-morrow for the Donkia Pass. The snowfall in this valley last winter was exceptionally heavy, and I hear bad accounts both of the road and sport in consequence. The men here say the Pass is inaccessible, and that for three or four miles below it, the snow lies as deep as a man's shoulders, and that at the top of the Pass it is of unknown depth. This is so far good news, as it will probably deter the Thibetan guards from trying to meet me.

Up to within a mile of this place, travelling has been very trying. There has been perpetual rain day and night since I left Darjeeling. In the Teesta Valley the heat, leeches, peepsas, mosquitoes, and other venemous insects were intolerable. The road is in a very bad state, and in many places none but an expert cragsman would face the rotten ladders and scaffolding placed over dangerous cliffs. The cane bridges are all more or less rotten and dangerous. Two of my coolies are *hors de combat*,—one from fever, and the other from an accident. I have had two narrow escapes myself—one from a rock which rolled down from a great height in my direction, the other from a fall off a slippery ledge of rock which doubled me up completely, but when I came to, I was glad to find no limbs broken, though much shaken. At this place the climate is perfect. The thermometer this morning 45 degree and last night 54 degree.—*Darjeeling Times.*

## THE PHILIPPART COLLAPSE.

In reference to the panic on the Paris Bourse, the *Messager de Paris* says: "Our readers may remember how M. Philippart became master in Paris of the Banque Franco-Austro-Hongroise, the Banque Franco-Hollandaise, and the Crédit Mobilier; he bought up wholesale the shares of these companies either in his own name or in the names of his friends. *En attendant* the replacing of these shares, which was necessarily a work of time, the holders thus momentarily displaced carried them over of the market, the Crédit Mobilier carried over to the Banque Hollandaise, and the Banque Hollandaise over to the Crédit Mobilier. During the last two settlements it became very difficult to continue to carry over. The brokers became suspicious in presence of the evident determination to strangle M. Philippart as soon as possible. M. Philippart appears to have hoped that he would be able to carry over without the aid of the agents, and he informed them that he would take up the shares he had bought. But at the last hour M. Philippart was informed that he was not to reckon on the negotiation he had opened outside the Bourse. The situation this morning consequently stood thus: Philippart, in the name of the Banque Franco-Hollandaise, and the Société des Bessins Houillers du Hainaut, purchasers of about 40,000 shares of the Crédit Mobilier to be liquidated in April, had announced to the agents that he would take them up to-day, but that he was unable to keep that engagement on account of the failure of the negociation on which he had reckoned. In face of this embarrassment, M. Philippart resolved to convoke the 25 *agents de change* from whom the two companies in question had purchased the shares. He explained to them how he was unable to pay for the shares in money, and he proposed to take them up by offering other shares in payment. A discussion followed, and in the end it was agreed that the Banque Franco-Hollandaise and the Société des Bessins Houillers should pay for the 40,000 shares of the Crédit Mobilier they had bought in scrip of the Rouen to Orleans and Lille to Valenciennes Railways. The affair is so far arranged; but it is feared fresh difficulties will arise, the agents not having their hands sufficiently free to put the arrangement into satisfactory execution. The Crédit Mobilier is not materially damaged; its assets are exactly the same to-day as they were yesterday; but, morally speaking, the Crédit Mobilier suffers from the damage sustained by the companies with which it is so closely allied. The Banque Hollandaise and the Bassins Houillers have exchanged the scrip in their hands; they had railway shares, and they have changed them for shares of a credit company. As for M. Philippart, for two months past attempts have been made to strangle him; this time they have succeeded. What we regret to say is that the Bourse has lost much of its good reputation; that to reach M. Philippart it was necessary to sacrifice a number of victims in the way; and that the irresistible power of the financial and industrial aristocracy has been but too well demonstrated."

## PRESENTATION TO THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

The magnificent piece of plate voted by the Corporation of the city of London to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, on the occasion of their marriage, were presented by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House on 11th May. Their Royal Highnesses were accompanied by Col. Colville, Capt. Haig, Baron Schouvaloff (the Russian Ambassador), Lady Emma Osborne, Sir Albert Woods, Lady Woods, and Mons. Kolechine. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress received the distinguished visitors in the drawing-room. The service consists of a splendid centrepiece and pair of candelabra, all in silver. Having regard to the profession of his Royal Highness, and to the fact that the Duchess descends from the great originator of the Russian navy, it was thought appropriate to give the entire design a maritime character. The principal piece consists of a long plateau with a large centrepiece, representing the "Triumph of Venus, born on the Sea." At the base are Tritons, supporting on one side the Royal arms of England, on the other those of Russia, and separated by swans, which are still in Russia typical of marriage. On the margin of the plateau are four groups indicative of galleys, containing representations of the two great rivers, the Thames and the Neva. On the galley symbolical of the Thames is a figure of Alfred the Great, and on that of the Neva one of Peter the Great, the originators of the navies of England and Russia. The selection of the Roman Costume for Peter the Great is stated to have been influenced partly by its being the dress used by Falconet for the great equestrian statue of Peter at St. Petersburg, and partly for harmony of general effect. The candelabra are designed to correspond with those which the Duke already possesses, but with the addition of marine figures, to accord more closely with the design of the centrepiece. The intrinsic value of the service is nearly 3,000 guineas. On the centrepiece is the following inscription:—"Presented by the Corporation, in manifestation of the deep gratification with which the citizens of London regard the union of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., with her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia, 12th March 1874." The Duke of Edinburgh said:—"My Lord Mayor,—We accept very gratefully the splendid piece of plate which you have presented to us on the part of the Corporation of the city of London, and shall ever consider it as one of our most valued possessions. We desire at the same time to thank you for the kind words with which you have accompanied the gift, and to assure you that we are truly sensible of the warm and cordial feeling which has been shown to us by the Corporation since our marriage." The company then adjourned to a *déjeuner*, which was served in the Long Room, and the only toasts given were "The Queen," and "The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh."

## NEWS FROM MANDALAY.

The Mandalay correspondent of the *Rangoon Mail* writes: 13th May 1875.—We have had great doing here. Lee Sah Tahee, the robber chief who threatened to attack Major Sladen's party some years ago, and who had to be driven away by the friendly Panthays, has arrived here. He felt Bhamo in the King's steamer with about 90 followers, and arrived here yesterday. He landed to-day about 10 a.m., dressed as a Chinese General, and accompanied by about 30 gold umbrellas sent down specially from the Palace by the King. Two guns were fired from the King's steamer on his landing, and thus every honor was given to this villain who had done all in his power to thwart two British expeditions. Lee Sah Tahee is a short stout man of dark complexion and forbidding looking countenance. He is heavy made, and his low forehead makes him look something like one of the well-fed convicts of some of your Burman jails. His mother is still in Bhamo and is said to be a pensioner of the King's. The treatment he son has received here as an honored guest of royalty would make one believe such possible. It is said that Lee Sah Tahee's visit to Bhamo was to get back the Panthays lately received at the British residency, and who have since gone down to Rangoon with Captain Cooke. He was too late for this, and the bazaar reports now are that he has come to form an alliance with the King in case he is attacked by the British. It is said that Lee Sah Tahee can offer the King about 5,000 men as a first instalment, and that his counsels are to prevent any British expedition passing through Burma to China. Whether Lee Sah Tahee will make tracks before the arrival of Sir Douglas Forsyth who is expected here to leave Rangoon on the Queen's birthday, I do not know; but if he remains here, he may form an additional obstacle in the way of an amicable settlement.

Whether the British Residency at Bhamo is to be kept up or not, I cannot say, but I think for the honor of the British name some one else than a native Jemadar with a native guard might be left under the British flag. Mr Ney Elliss went up after Captain Cooke left, but now he has returned, and the impression amongst natives here is very bad. They think that, now times are troublesome, we leave our posts in charge of natives, and that our officials are not so very different from their own, who put all the work and danger on the common men. Captain Cooke was sick, and Mr. Elliss has not yet been regularly appointed, but the Residency at Bhamo should be abandoned altogether, or left in charge of a competent English official.

The *Ashley Eden* on her last trip from Rangoon was, I hear, stopped near Manla by one of the King's steamers, who enquired if she had any arms on board, and after a look round, let her go on her voyage rejoicing. I can hardly say what impressions are most prevalent here as to peace or war. The officials are strongly for war, but the majority of the people, I think, are wiser than their leaders, and wish for peace. The ring is turned about with every report, and is elated with this visit of the famous Chinese dacoit. He is quite vain enough to believe that the Chinese are going to assist him against the English, and he has some idea that the Italians are also going to help him. Possibly Sir Douglas Forsyth's advent may make things look more favourable for peace, but at present, in spite of all protestations of the King's to the contrary, his reception of Lee Sah Tahee makes me think he is intent on war.

## ANOTHER STORY OF THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.

The *New York World* publishes the following, as a Russian Court scandal, on the authority of its St. Petersburg correspondent. The Grand Duke Alexis, who is made the hero of the story, is the Duchess of Edinburgh's brother. "Among the maids of honour of Her Majesty the Empress, there was a pretty and attractive girl, the daughter of a high official, who was a member of the Council of Empire. She was attached to the imperial household, and lived in the palace. Alexis fell in love over head and ears—which was very wrong for a grand duke. He declared his passion, and found it reciprocated, and with the headstrong imprudence of youth, he proposed to elope with her, and be married. She, poor girl, did not weigh the consequence, and probably was not aware what a mess she would make by accepting his offer. One day, while the Court was at Moscow, the twain met by appointment, sought a priest, and were united. The marriage was kept secret for two or three months, but marriage, like murder, will out, and this case proved no exception to the rule. When it became known, there was a scene such as does not often happen. The Emperor swore, and the Empress cried, and the whole imperial family was in a funk. Alexis was talked to in a very plain, old-fashioned way. It was determined to send him on a long journey, in the hope of curing him of his love, and so he was started on the voyage that brought him to America, and took him home by way of Japan and Siberia. Mrs. Alexis was sent out of the empire by a special train, and the eye of the police was not taken from her until she was safe over the frontier. The priest, who performed the ceremonies, was packed off to Siberia, in spite of his protest that he didn't know the parties, and that he married them just he would have married any other couple. They didn't let on who they were, but only gave their names à *la Russe* as Alexis Alexandrovitch and Marie Paulovna, which are about as traceable or suspicious in this country as John Smith and Mary Jones would be in New York. Alexis came back after an absence of three years, and he is now commander of one of the crack ships of the Russian navy. It is intended, when the Grand Duke Constantine, present grand-admiral, has passed away, to make Alexis his successor, and so his voyage round the world cannot fail to do him good. The wife and priest are still in exile, the former in Switzerland and the latter in Siberia. Alexis has repented of his folly, and the family quarrel has been partially smoothed over. A certain count has the reputation of never failing in any difficult and delicate piece of diplomacy that he takes in hand, and in the present instance he was confident of success. He went and returned, and since his return he has not been in such favour as he was. Mrs Alexis was stopping at one of the hotels on the Quai du Mont Blanc, in Geneva, and one day, a card, bearing the name of a Russian nobleman, whom she did not know, was sent to her room. In order to preserve an incognito, the count travelled under one of his inferior titles, and it was with this name that he presented himself. She descended to the parlour to see the stranger, and at once recognised the redoubtable count. After the usual common-place, the count proceeded. It was proposed that she should renounce all claim to the hand of Alexis, should change her name, and disappear, and let the place that had known her know her no more for ever. In return for this trifling and perfectly feasible service, she would receive 1,000,000 rubles down, and an annuity of 75,000 rubles, which would be continued to her child in case the latter survived her, and it was devoutly hoped that he would not. About this time the child was brought in, and the count observed, doubtless with sorrow in his heart, that it was in vigorous health, and there was no reasonable hope that all the gods would love it, and enable it to die. The count used all the arguments at his command—and there were plenty of them—but to no purpose. The woman was obstinate, and spurned the offer with an air of indignation worthy of a tragic actress. And so the matter stands. It has been hinted that an effort was made a few months ago to coax her and her child back to Russia, so that they could be quietly secluded from the world, but I am inclined to doubt it. A hundred years ago such a proceeding would have been *ex regle*, but times have changed, and however much this woman's death may be desired, the Government would hardly take any measures to hasten it."

## TERRIBLE REVENGE.

A dramatic affair, which created deep interest among the people of Alsace, has just come before the assizes of Colmar. Towards the end of the siege of Paris a young sergeant of the Mobile Guards, named Ligez, was killed at Clamart, in a sortie. His death was a terrible blow to his father, a poulterer, living at Bourg, who, after mourning the loss of his son for three years, suddenly disappeared. A short time ago he turned up again at Mulhouse, and, one evening, he was arrested for stabbing to death a Prussian sergeant, whom he had met in a beerhouse. At first he refused to give his name, but eventually he confessed that he had come to Mulhouse "to avenge the loss of his poor boy." The jury, being, no doubt, composed of Alsatians, who sympathise with their late countrymen, gave the murderer the benefit of extenuating circumstances, alleging that when he committed the crime he was suffering from temporary insanity. The consequence was that, instead of being sentenced to death, Ligez *père* was sentenced to only five years' imprisonment.

## NEW SPEAKING AND HEARING TRUMPET FOR DIVERS.

An apparatus, patented by Bremen & Co. of Kiel, and introduced for trial into the German Imperial navy, not only enables the diver to communicate with those at the air-pump, but also to hear distinctly, to a depth of sixteen fathoms, every word spoken at the surface. The absolute safety of the diver being thus secured, it is expected they will be able to work for smaller wages, thus rendering their services available in many cases in which they would otherwise be too costly. It is said that the invention is very simple, and can be attached, without much expense, to any diving apparatus. The main principle involved is the application of vibrating metallic plates for the propagation of the sound, without, however, allowing them to come in contact with the water.

## THE RISING COTTON MILLS IN INDIA.

In spite of adverse influences and interested agitation at home and abroad, a very fair progress has so far been made by the new cotton industry of Western India. Only a few weeks back a new Mill at Tardeo, the property of Mr. Shamjee Jadowjee, has commenced working with about 25,000 spindles, making there a total of 17 Mills actually working in Bombay Island (including the large Mill at Coorla), and yielding an outturn of about 110,000 lbs. per day. Besides this we have eight working factories in the Mofussil, of which one is in Surat, two at Broach, two at Ahmedabad, one at Julgaum, one in the Native State of Bhownuggar, and one in the Sister Presidency of Madras. Altogether then we have twenty-five cotton Mills having about 600,000 spindles and 7,000 looms at work. The total outturn of the spindles is about 130,000 lbs. a day, of which about 50,000 lbs. are used in the production of cloth. So far for actual operations at present. The prospective increase is far larger. The impetus given to the industry during the last monsoon will soon make itself felt. The movement, it will be recollected, was two-fold—the extension of the already existing cotton factories by adding to the number of these spindles or looms, or the putting up fresh weaving departments which had no existence before; and, secondly, the setting up of entirely new concerns. Most of these projected extensions have been, or are being, carried out, the requisite capital for them having been already found either by the issue of new shares or from the accumulated reserved funds of former years. The directors of the Oriental Mills alone have abandoned the idea of extension. With this exception the following, we believe, is an approximately correct statement of the extensions now going on in Bombay:—

| | Spindles. | Looms. | Capital, how found. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandra Mills..... | 10,000 | 150 | By the issue of new shares. |
| Alliance Mills..... | 5,000 | 200 | From the Reserved Fund. |
| New Dhurmsey ..... | 15,000 | 200 | From Company's shares sale account. |
| Jiwaj Balloo Mills..... | 5,000 | 210 | By new shares issued. |
| New Great Eastern..... | none | 55 | Sale of shares. |
| Mowjee Goculdas Mills. | 5,000 | 130 | Sale of Reserved shares. |
| Soonderdas Mills..... | none | 150 | Sale of Reserved shares. |
| Hindustan Mills..... | none | 250 | Issue new shares. |
| | 40,000 | 1,345 | |

The requisite accommodation for the increased number of spindles and looms is being provided for in connection with the above Mills in various parts of our Island. Bombay Mill owners seem to have clearly grasped the idea that it will not do for them merely to spin yarns, for which possibly it may be difficult to find a ready and remunerative market, and they have accordingly introduced, or are trying to introduce, weaving, in addition to the spinning departments in their factories. There is enough of room for a successful movement in this direction when we consider that, whereas the number of looms in Great Britain employed solely in goods manufactured for India is about 85,000, as Mr. Bradshaw told us the other day, the number of looms at present in use in India is about 8,000, or less than one-tenth of the number employed in England. Bombay coarse cloth has a certain superiority over English manufactured cloth of a similar description, not only in being generally more free from size and China clay, but in the fact of its stronger staple and better colour, from owing to the cotton employed in the local Mills being fresh from the field, and the staple in the loosely packed bales being free from the weakness and discolouration to which its conveyance

## THE SON OF THE KING OF ASHANTEE.

Among the passengers who arrived in the steamship *Ethiopia* on the 8th May from the West Coast of Africa, was the son of Coffee Calcalli, the late King of Ashantee. The young Prince, whose name is Coffee Jutsa, has been sent home for the purpose of being educated, according to the terms of agreement made when the treaty of peace was signed last year. He is an intelligent-looking boy of about fourteen years of age. The young Prince is under the charge of Major Lanyon, who was sent out to the Gold Coast in November last on special service by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

## THE BONAPARTISTS IN MOTION.

M. Raoul Duval, a Bonapartist Deputy, has given a political address to an audience stated to number 1,500 persons at Menilmontant, an artisans' quarter of Paris, adjoining the place where M. Gambetta spoke a fortnight ago. He condemned duties on raw materials, extolled Free Trade, advised the electors to make this a test question, and thanked England for having saved France from the blunder of upsetting the Commercial Treaty. He condemned the election of the senate by 42,000 persons, and eulogized Marshal MacMahon, as also Marshal Canrobert, but urged that under another President the Republic might become detestable. Alluding evidently to the controversy going on of late among the Bonapartists as to whether the next Empire should be exclusive or comprehensive, despotic or liberal, he said they should adopt a broad policy and platform, so that new blood might range itself beside the old Guard. This speech was evidently intended as an answer to Gambetta, and indicates that the Bonapartists intend to try and win a share of the representation of Paris, from which they are at present excluded.

## ALLEGED "SECRET OF THE DEVIL."

For some time past clerical orators and writers have been indulging in the most violent invectives against the Freemasons. They have not been deterred by the knowledge that Louis XVIII. and Charles X. belonged to the brotherhood, together with many dukes, marquises, counts, and barons, and also the eloquent Berryer. Nothing will suit the clerical party but that Freemasonry is instituted in order to overthrow thrones and religion. A pamphlet, called "The Freemasons—What are they?" issued by the library of the military hospital of Toulouse, is now being circulated by thousands through France. The author declares that the Freemasons are possessed of a secret which is the secret of the devil, and states that they perform a devil's mass "on an altar lighted by six candles. Every one, after having spit on the crucifix, tramples it under foot;" the diabolical ceremony terminating by every one ascending the altar and striking the holy Sacrament with a poignard. The pamphlet declares that there are female Freemasons whose morality it calls in question. A great deal is said about the secret, which is strongly condemned. Benedict XIV. in the bull "Providus" asserted that there was an impenetrable secret which was also immoral, and the author of the pamphlet imitates the Pontiff in question in condemning what he knows nothing about.

## COMMERCIAL DECLINE IN AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Economist* writes as follows:—The reports we receive on the condition of green corn are very favourable for both Austria and Hungary. The thick coating of snow which covered the corn-fields for so long a time protected them so well that they now stand better than they have done since 1868. If the summer be not altogether unfavourable we may expect a very good harvest—a thing very much to be desired, as the crisis still produces the most deplorable results. In the year 1874 civil law-suits have increased by 46 per cent. against the foregoing year. The number of bankrupts in Vienna in 1874 amounts to no less than 580. The sale of houses, especially in the suburbs, has become quite a calamity. In the year of the crisis there had been a traffic of houses amounting to 164 million of guilden; in the year 1874 it amounted but to 66 millions. In the year 1873, 215 seizures took place, representing an amount of 1½ million gulden, in 1874, the seizures amounted to 2½ millions, and in 1875 bankrupts are still more frequent. During the first two months of 1875 more bankrupts were announced than during the whole of the year 1870. Since the year 1873 *dressmakers* have diminished by three thousand in Vienna alone. Those that still work, receive average wages of 5 gulden a week. There are four hundred workmen in leather without occupation at all, and eighteen hundred with three days' work in a week. Of the latter there are seven hundred in Brünn, six hundred and seventy in Prague, who earn on an average 3 gulden per week. Workmen in metal have, since 1873, diminished by four thousand; their wages, which once amounted to 15 gulden have come down to seven. We have the same proportion with woodcutters and builders. Workmen in gold, silver, and jewels are for the most part without occupation, and have emigrated to Germany, principally to Berlin and Pforzheim and to Russia. The Trades' Union for this branch of industry, once so well to do, has gone to ruin. Two-thirds of the workmen in manufactured goods have been dismissed; and the wages of those still occupied in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia never amount to more than 2 (?) gulden a week. In all merchants' offices, banks, with railways, and other establishments, the number of officials has been reduced. Even navigation on the Danube has felt the change. The Danube Navigation Company has determined upon building fifty-two store-docks for storing up corn, to be ready by next year.

## JESUIT INTRIGUES AND AIMS IN GERMANY.

In the course of a recent debate in the Prussian Parliament on the Convent Abolition Law, Dr. Falk, the Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, volunteered the following remarks:—"You all know Herr Von Buss, the eminent member of the Carlsruhe Legislative Assembly and the German Parliament. This gentleman, who has held a leading position in the German Ultramontane Party for a generation of more, in 1851 (after Prussia had yielded to Austria in the unity question) delivered a speech at a Catholic meeting in Baden. In this speech, as quoted by Woldgang Menzel in his 'History of Modern Jesuitism,' Herr Von Buss uttered these memorable words:—'The pacific issue of the Austro-Prussian difficulties is a great blow to the Catholic Church. If our great Radetzky had pushed his army to Berlin, the chief tower of Protestantism would have fallen, and the Pope have been restored to authority in the Prussian capital, whence he might have brought all Protestants back to the bosom of the Catholic Church. Don't be astonished at what I tell you. In Würtemberg alone, there are over 50 Protestant clergymen ready to recognize the supremacy of the Pope if allowed to retain their wives. In endeavouring to defeat Prussia our primary intention was to force Protestantism to submit to the Pope. While Protestantism exists be assured we shall never succeed in reviving the Roman Catholic Empire of the German nation. The Holy Roman Empire of the German nation must be re-established, and all the Hungarians, Poles, Croats, Slovakians, and Slovenians of Austria must be included in it. Such an Empire containing 70,000,000 of inhabitants, with the Hapsburg dynasty upon the Throne, will protect the Triple Crown of the Pope and again make the Pontifical chair the supreme legislator of Europe. This time Prince Schwartzenberg, the Austrian Premier, has not the resolution to carry out his grand idea. But the Church never rests on her oars, and with her powerful machinery indefatigably at work we shall yet compass our end and destroy Prussia and Protestantism together. We shall send pecuniary assistance to the few Roman Catholics living in the North-Eastern Provinces of Prussia to enable them to become pioneers in the great work. We shall organize a net-work of Catholic societies in the Protestant Provinces of Prussia, and strengthening the action of these societies by as many new monasteries as we can establish, we shall deprive the House of Hohenzollern of their Catholic possessions, so disgracefully united to the Brandenburg Marches, and render that dynasty innocuous." The programme laid down in this speech has been but too fully carried out. In less than 30 years monks and nuns in Prussia have increased from 1,200 to 8,000. Their influence in the elementary schools, in which they have since been permitted to teach, is notorious; but it is quite as prejudicial in those numerous boarding-schools for young ladies, kept or visited by them. We all have heard of the bigotry of the sex in France, but I can assure you that German Catholic gentlemen have frequently told me they would assume a more independent attitude in the ecclesiastical controversy of the day were they not compelled to spare the feelings of their wives and daughters."—*Times.*

## THE POPE'S BIRTHDAY.

Pius IX., who was born on the 13th May, 1792, yesterday entered upon his 84th year. He was elected Pope on June 16th, 1846, and has consequently been at the head of the Papacy for 29 years. At various times the state of his health has been the subject of much anxiety, and his death has frequently been expected. The *Osservatore Romano* now, however, scouts the notion that his end is near, and mentions that twelve of his predecessors lived beyond their 84th birthday. It is moreover said that he is still in the full possession of all his faculties, that his health is excellent, and that he willingly submits to the prescriptions of his physicians, which was not formerly the case. The *Voce della Verità* and the *Unità Cattolica* see a miracle in the Pope's unprecedented vitality. The *Daily News* correspondent says that the Pope yesterday received a large deputation, chiefly Prussians and Bavarians, conveying the homage of the German Catholics and their congratulations on his birthday, and a solemn protest against the election of the future Pontiff. The Pope, in reply, said in order to walk in the paths of righteousness it was necessary to have faith, to follow the hallowed examples of antiquity, and to be obedient to ecclesiastical superiors. These were the three requisites.—*Globe.*

## JUSTICE IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—The scales of justice are not very evenly weighted here; for instance, six men strangled an old woman in Paris, carrying off plunder to the amount of £7; the three who took an active part in the crime have been sentenced to death, the other three to hard labour for life. In a provincial town a man named Beust, though convicted of the murder of his own daughter—a little girl—escapes capital punishment. The organ of Victor Hugo insists that none of these criminals deserve the guillotine, the State being partially culpable—culpable of neglect in not having instituted compulsory education. The case of Maillot, nicknamed "le Jaune," has given rise to a dispute in the press. It was shown on the trial that this man had passed almost his whole life in prison or at Cayenne. In the penal settlement he so far succeeded as to become for a short time manager of the theatre; unfortunately, he fell in love with the principal actress, proposed to her, and was refused. Such a blow in such a climate, falling on a perhaps naturally sensitive disposition, turned the convict yellow; hence his nickname. Maillot returned to France, indulged in fresh crimes, and is now awaiting the moment for his execution in company with two other murderers.

## THE "BESSEMER" TRIAL TRIP.

The *Bessemer* steamer left Dover for Calais on the 8th ult., with 400 passengers on board. She made the passage in an hour and a half. The sea was smooth, but the saloon was not worked, being, in fact, not ready. In entering Calais Harbour, with a cross tide, the ship ran into the southern pier, carrying away 50 yards, and sending overboard with flagstaff the tricolour flying from it. The *Bessemer* arrived at Dover Pier on Monday afternoon. The homeward passage of the *Bessemer* was made in about one hour and three-quarters. The damage done to her at Calais has all been repaired. The principle on which the cabin has been constructed may be best explained, in Mr. Bessemer's own words, by the following homely illustration:—If we suppose the floor of the saloon to be represented by an ordinary dining-room table, and the floor of the dining-room by the flat internal floor of the ship, it will be obvious that the table, if supported on ordinary legs, will keep time with every movement of the floor beneath. But if instead of these ordinary legs we support our table on what we may call telescopic legs, which can be lengthened or shortened at will, it will be equally obvious that the level of the table will not be affected by any change in the level of the ship's bottom, for as the floor rises beneath one side it will be possible for the two parts of the leg to slide within each other, and as the floor sinks on the other side, so the two parts of the other leg will be drawn out, and thus a perfect equilibrium will be obtained. These telescopic "sea legs" represent the two hydraulic cylinders and pistons which are employed at opposite sides of the saloon floor, and by means of the pressure of water acting therein, are supposed to keep the surface of that floor always horizontal, whatever may be the irregularities in the motion of the vessel caused by the winds or the waves, or the casual movements of a crowd of passengers. The machinery is to be regulated by one man, who stands in the centre of the saloon, and by the aid of a lever keeps the floor ever on the perfect level which is shown him by a spirit level. However well and smoothly this saloon may swing in the fulness of time, it will never be swung for the benefit of travellers across the English Channel while the harbours on the French coast remain as they are now. It is only at high tide that the *Bessemer* will be able to enter such harbours as Calais at all, for she draws not far off two feet of water beyond what she should draw; and even at high tide she could only enter with some degree of risk. In bad weather she would have to lie to outside and wait for better. The harbours of Calais and Boulogne were not built for vessels 350 feet long. So large a vessel entering so small a port must slacken speed, and when the *Bessemer* slackens speed she does not answer her helm so well as she does when she is going at speed through the water. The Calais Municipality has sent in a claim for 70,000 francs (£1,800), for the damage done to the pier.

Mr. Howard Paul has been collecting material in Utah, with a view to lecturing thereon when he returns, as he will shortly, to England. It is not known whether he has become a convert to Mormonism; but he is supposed to know all about it by this time.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

28TH JUNE, EVENING.

Patna $57½, sales amount to about 25 chests; Benares $555, small sales reported, about 3 chests; Malwa, sales aggregate to about 230 chests on credit, at $575 ⅝ picul, of which about 150 chests are with nominal allowance in weight, and the balance from 4 taels to 1½ catties reduction, according to quality. Unsold stock of Malwa is estimated to be 550 chests, consisting chiefly of soft, and medium quality, neglected for the present.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand, ..... 4/1½ to 4/1½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 4/1½ to 4/1½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/2½ to 4/2½
Credits, at 6 months' sight..... 4/2½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight ..... 4/2½
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, on demand 226½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, on demand 226½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight ..... 72½
Private, 30 days' sight ..... 72½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—$23 per cent. discount.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$50 per share premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$820 per share.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 92 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$195 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$490 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$135 per share.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$160 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—45 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—5 per cent. discount.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 75 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$55 per cent. discount.

SALES ON JUNE 28TH, 1875.

*As reported by Chinese.*

*Red Peas*, 40 piculs, at $1.75, by Chun-chong-wing to travelling trader.
*Black Peas*, 1,100 piculs, at $1.86, by Chun-chong-wing to travelling trader.
*Mushrooms*, 40 cases, at $46.00, by Chun-chong to travelling trader.
*Vermicelli*, 300 bags, at $6.30, by Chun-chong to travelling trader.
*Dried Lily Flowers*, 10 bags, at $9.00, by Chun-chong to travelling trader.
*Fungus*, 20 bags, at $34.20, by Chun-chong to travelling trader.
*White Sugar*, 50 bags, at $6.70, by Kwong-wo-cheung to travelling trader.

## Vessels Advertised as Loading.

| Destination | Vessel's Name | Captain | At | For Freight Apply to | To be Despatched |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL | Glaucus (str.) | | | Butterfield & Swire | On or about 30th inst. |
| Do. | Denbighshire | Williams | Whampoa | A. MacG. Heaton | Quick despatch. |
| Do. | St. Andrew's Castle | Malcolm | Hongkong | A. MacG. Heaton | Quick despatch. |
| Do. | Osaka | Lowe | Hongkong | A. MacG. Heaton | Quick despatch |
| SAN FRANCISCO | Hollander | Van Eb | Hongkong | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| Do. | Wildwood | Jas. Frost | Hongkong | Rozario & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| Do. | Burnside | Pendgrace | Hongkong | Rozario & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| Do. | Matilda | Carver | Hongkong | Rozario & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| Do. | Messenger | Gilkey | Hongkong | Rozario & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| Do. *via* YOKOHAMA | Belgic (str.) | | Hongkong | O. & O. S. Co. | On 1st prox., at 3 P.M. |
| Do. Do. | City of Peking (str.) | | Hongkong | P. M. S. S. Co. | On 8th prox., at 3 P.M. |
| SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c. | Nizam (str.) | Barr | | P. & O. S. N. Co. | On 3rd prox., at noon. |
| Do. AND LONDON | Tartar (str.) | John | Hongkong | Gilman & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| MANILA | Balbina | Mira | Hongkong | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| Do. | Esmeralda (str.) | Theo | | A. MacG. Heaton | On 1st prox., at 11 A.M. |
| Do. | Emuy (str.) | Blanco | Hongkong | Remedios & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| YOKOHAMA | Bombay (str.) | | | P. & O. S. N. Co. | Quick despatch. |
| Do. | Menzaleh (str.) | Paolini | Hongkong | Messageries Maritimes | Quick despatch. |
| SHANGHAI | Hoogly (str.) | Gatro | | Messageries Maritimes | Quick despatch. |
| Do. | Gwalior (str.) | | Hongkong | P. & O. S. N. Co. | Quick despatch. |
| Do. | Sarpedon (str.) | | | Butterfield & Swire | On or about 4th prox. |
| SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW | Douglas (str.) | Burn | | Douglas Lapraik & Co. | On 4th prox., at 10 A.M. |


## For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.

HAVE received, ex S. S. *State of Virginia*, and OTHER LATE ARRIVALS,

GOODS AS UNDER:—

WHITE KERSEYMERE and BEDFORD CORDS for BREECHES and PANTALOONS.

FANCY BLUE and BLACK COATINGS.

CHOICE TROUSERINGS.

A few Suit Lengths of FASHIONABLE TWEEDS.

LIGHT OVERCOATINGS for DUST COATS.

The TAILORING DEPARTMENT being under the Supervision of Two EXPERIENCED CUTTERS, SAYLE & Co. are prepared to make up the above in the Latest Styles and at most Reasonable Rates, a perfect fit being always guaranteed.

DRAB SHELL and PARIS SILK HATS; CHRISTY'S PULLOVER HATS, the Latest Novelty.

BLACK, BROWN, and DRAB FELT HATS, in all the NEWEST SHAPES.

*Also,*

A Large and Entirely Fresh Lot of FANCY WINDSOR, SAILOR KNOT, NEAPOLITAN, and other SCARVES.

The "BRIGHTON" and "CONNAUGHT" COLLARS, quite new.

OXFORD TWILL and REGATTA SHIRTS, Quiet Patterns, with COLLARS attached.

WHITE LONGCLOTH SHIRTS in different qualities.

SILK UMBRELLAS.

MACINTOSH OVERCOATS.

BOOTS and SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

SAYLE AND CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
*QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,*
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & Co.'s MONOPOLE, Chinas.
Apply to
DETJEN & Co.,
*Sole Agents for China and Japan.*
tf 144 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1875.

FOR SALE.

HENRY RITCHIE'S SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
2133 Hongkong, 21st December, 1874.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BEIL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

## For Sale.

FOR SALE,
JUST ARRIVED FRENCH MAIL "AVA."

REEL CHAMPAGNE, DE SAINT MARCEAUX & Co., Qualité Extra—
CARTE NOIRE Case of 12 Bouteilles, at $15
Do. " 24 ½ do. " $16
CARTE BLANCHE " 12 do. " $17
Do. " 24 ½ do. " $18
THEVENIN,
*Sole Agent for China.*
Address this present HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS.
929 Hongkong, 5th June, 1875.

FOR SALE,
JUST ARRIVED FRENCH MAIL "AVA."

FRENCH BOS, Renault, Double Soles, $34
FRENCH BOS, Renault, Double Soles, $4.50.
EAU DE COLONE and PERFUME, from ED. PINAUD & Co.
FRENCH SHUMBRELLAS.
Lefaucheux REVOLVERS and Shooting Double GUNS, No. 16, &c., &c., at VERY MODERATE PRICES.
A. THEVENIN,
Address this present HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS.
930 Hongkong, 5th June, 1875.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE CATE CHEROOTS, VIGUEROS, CALLEROS, REGALIAS, LONDRES, No. 2, 3, 4, and 5 CIGARS. No. 1, 2, and 3 CEROOTS, CIGARETTES.
A. L. AGABEG, JR.,
*Staunton Street.*
855 Hongkong, 3rd June, 1875.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PORT WINE,
MADEIRA,
COGNAC,
SHERRY (Dry),
MALAGA,
in Quarter Casks, and
BORDEAUX, in Cases.
Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 603 Hongkong, 20th April, 1875.

FOR SALE.

TAKOSIMA SALT at $8 per Ton, in Lots to suit Purchasers.
Apply to
THOS. G. GLOVER,
*East Point.*
597 Hongkong, 19th April, 1875.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.—Very Superior Dry, ROPER FRERES & Co., Epernay, CARTE BLANCHE, in Quts and Pints.
CLARET:—
Very Superior CHATEAUX LA ROSE.
Superior CHATEAUX LA GRANGE.
T. G. LINSTEAD,
319 Hongkong, 24th February, 1875.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS AND CO.,
*Incorporated with Shearwood and Co.,*
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, AND GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, AND
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
55, 59, & 61, *Bentinck Street,*
CALCUTTA.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co.'s Billiard Tables are now the only ones appreciated in India, as a long and ready experience extending over 50 years has proved them to be the best and most suitable for the climate.

C. L. & Co. have received a large number of very flattering testimonials from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, Manila, Java, Straits, and Persia, testifying to the superior make and quality of their Billiard Tables, and while thanking their Friends and Patrons in China for the liberal support so long extended to their firm would, in soliciting further patronage, beg to mention the following facts which have conduced to the success their efforts have hitherto met with.

Every table is made of *solid wood, well seasoned and convenered.*

The Cushions are constructed on an entirely new principle, introduced by C. L. and Co., and unlike that adopted by English makers, and are much more durable and lively than English-made cushions.

No table leaves C. L. and Co.'s premises until it has been pending ready finished for over 12 months, in order to ensure perfectly seasoned material.

Every article of furniture, also, that leaves C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Establishment, is guaranteed of Solid and Seasoned Wood.

C. L. & Co. have always ready a large stock of new Cushions on their peculiar principle, and which can be supplied for any table, the accurate length and breadth of the slate bed only being required.

C. L. and Co. have always in hand a large stock of Billiard, Pool and Pyrmid Balls, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cloth, and every requisite for the Billiard Table.

Old Cushions renewed on C. LAZARUS & Co.'s peculiar principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

Six and Eight Light Lamps for Oil, or Kerosine, the latter with burners on the duplex principle, giving a light equal to twelve ordinary lamps.

Eighteen light ring burner Gas Pendants, with rod to suspend over table.

C. LAZARUS AND Co. have been appointed Sole Agents in India and the East for THE NEW PATENT ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER, by means of which the score can be marked from the cushion of the table.

Price Lists, Catalogues, and all information may be obtained from
LANE, CRAWFORD AND CO.,
who have consented to act as
C. LAZARUS & CO.'S AGENTS
IN
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND JAPAN
and by whom
ALL ORDERS WILL BE RECEIVED
and forwarded to Calcutta by the EARLIEST opportunity. [1465

## Vessels on the Berth.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL
THE Company's Steamship
"GLAUCUS"
will be despatched on or about the 30th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
962 Hongkong, 22nd June, 1875.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,
*Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for* HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS *in* JAPAN.
THE Company's Steamship
"SARPEDON"
will be despatched on or about the 4th July.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
996 Hongkong, 28th June, 1875.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"BOMBAY"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the *Sunda* with the next English Mails.
A. McIVER,
*Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1875. [963

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
(*Taking Cargo at through rates for* NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"GWALIOR"
will leave for the above place about 2½ hours after the arrival of the *Sunda* with the next English Mails.
A. McIVER.
*Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1875. [964

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE following A 1 American Clipper Ships, having the greater portion of their Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above Port:—
The "WILDWOOD,"
Captain James Frost.
The "BURNSIDE,"
Captain Pendregrace.
The "MATILDA,"
Captain Carver.
The "MESSENGER,"
Captain Gilkey.
For Freight, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
952 Hongkong, 21st June, 1875.

FOR LONDON.
THE A 1 British Barque
"OSAKA,"
Lowe, Master, will load a General Cargo here and at Whampoa, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON.
tf 924 Hongkong, 14th June, 1875.

FOR MANILA.
THE Spanish Barque
"BALBINA,"
Captain Miranda, will have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 714 Hongkong, 11th May, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A 1 Dutch Bark
"HOLLANDER,"
Van der Eb, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
894 Hongkong, 8th June, 1875.

FOR LONDON,
*To follow the "Denbighshire."*
THE A 1 British Barque
"ST. ANDREW'S CASTLE,"
Malcolm, Master, will load here, at Whampoa, and at Macao, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON,
OR
DEACON & Co.,
*Canton and Macao.*
tf 862 Hongkong, 4th June, 1875.

FOR LONDON.
THE A 1 Clipper Barque
"DENBIGHSHIRE,"
Williams, Master, will load here, at Whampoa, and at Macao, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON,
OR
THOMAS & MERCER,
*Canton and Macao.*
tf 698 Hongkong, 8th May, 1875.

NOW ON SALE.
THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" For 1875.
Apply at
THE *DAILY PRESS* OFFICE.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
*Agents.*
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).
NOTICE.
POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
*General Agents.*
tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
*The Daily Press Office.*

## Vessels on the Berth.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES,
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. *BELGIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 1st July, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 30th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day, all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
*Acting Agent.*
Hongkong, June 21st, 1875.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*NIZAM*," Captain BARLOW, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 3rd July, at Noon, proceeding to Southampton and London *via* Suez Canal.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 2nd July.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Routes is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness on such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 21st June, 1875.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA AND OVERLAND, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "*CITY OF PEKING*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 8th prox., at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA and OVERLAND.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 7th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
*Acting Agent.*
Hongkong, June 21st, 1875.

NOTICE.
P. & O. S. N. CO.
(STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON *vii* SUEZ CANAL.)

COMMENCING with the *HINDOSTAN*, leaving Shanghai with the Homeward Mails on the 30th May, and Hongkong 5th June, the Mail Steamers of this Company will proceed direct to Southampton and London, *via* the Suez Canal, until further notice.
A. McIVER,
*Superintendent.*
739 Hongkong, 13th May, 1875.

NOTICE TO SHIP MASTERS.
OPIUM AND SPIRITS FARMS IN COCHIN-CHINA.

IN Pursuance of the Ordinances enacted by the Governor, Intimation is hereby given that Ship Masters have to make known at the Harbour-master's or Farmers' Offices, on their arrival in Saigon, any quantity of Opium or Spirits of any kind which may have been shipped on board of their Vessels, failing which they are liable to the Penalties specified therein.
[Ord. 5, Oct., 1871, Art. VII., XVI., XVII.
" 13, Sept., 1873, " XIII.]
Les Fermiers de l'Opium et des Alcools,
BANHAP & CIE.
Vu le Président du Conseil d'Admon.,
A. SPOONER.
6m 106 Saigon, January, 1875.

NOW READY.
BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1874. Price Ten Dollars.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1875.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S.,
*DENTIST,*
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.
tf 247 Hongkong, 1st December, 1874.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

NOTICE.
IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.
The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

榮發記 榮
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.
THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 1603 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.


## Post-Office Notifications.

*A mail will close*

For Manila.—Per ship *Cilurnam*, to-day, the 29th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For San Francisco.—Per barque *Burnside*, to-day, the 29th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Manila.—Per *Esmeralda*, on Thursday, the 1st July, at 10.30 A.M.

For Yokohama and San Francisco, on Thursday, the 1st proximo, at 2.30 P.M., per *Belgic*, instead of per *City of Peking* as previously notified.

MAILS BY THE "*ENGLISH PACKET.*"

The English Contract Packet "*NIZAM*" will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the 3rd July.

The following will be

# Extracts.

## VERDURE.

"Verdure died at Duodo, in New Caledonia—the same pure-minded man against whom his judges had found out such a novel accusation. 'Verdure,' said they, 'is a Utopian philanthropist;' and for the crime of philanthropy they condemned him to lose his liberty, his country, his family, and at the antipodes to drag through a useless existence."—*The Times*, June, 1874.

Utopia! alas, 'twas a dream, in some place
That he dreamed, as he rested awhile in the race,
Which enwrapt him thenceforth in a soft golden haze;
Which enwrapt him apart, though he moved in one place
With the people, and toiled through tumultuous ways:
A glorious enchantment that beamed from his face,
That entangled his path, that enraptured his days.

Utopia! alas, as it neared to his hand—
Dreamy vision of Paradise, fair structure planned
From the chaos of ages, reached here "that shall stand"
So he dreamed 'midst the raging of surf on the sand,
Enthusiast! empowered with no magic wand
To win the Impossible from the Possible Land.

Utopia! ah, golden hope—possible good,
Art thou possible, when?—that hast ages withstood,
Love stronger than death for thee, passion of good,
Bursts asunder the heart-gates, rolls forth a mixed flood
Of anguish and rapture—life poured out in blood.

Oh love, what is this which thy passion requires?
That the dross of thy lovers consume in thy fires?
The *dross*—nay, the *life*, with each thought that inspires
To new heavens, lo! a lamb that is slain by thy fires,
A victim for death with each germ that respires,
Only smoke from the altar is the breath that aspires.

Utopia! He trusted, unchilled by the frost
Of contempt; he travailed, brave soul, tempest-tost,
Wrested hope e'en from barriers of bloodshed that crossed
Between him and humanity's heaven. Ah! thou wast
But a shallow retreating, Utopia, a ghost,
Thou dost gleam through the place in that isle of the lost.

Alas! for the dreamers who ruthlessly tried
To snatch heaven from the height; the world in its pride
Of this earth-life poured scorn on them, flung them aside,
Spurns and crushes till death. This world in its pride
Of contempt and disgust at their love circling wide,
Rejected, they wander in grief with no guide.
Through the maze of despair where tide moans unto tide
Of strange waters after by whose margin he died.

The philanthropist-Verdure, perhaps best of that band,
A Utopian dreamer, whose visions were fanned
Into life; by desire for some fair home he scanned
In the heaven of pure purpose, his own promised land.

He died, one of many who vainly had fought,
Famished, fainting in hunger for that which he sought,
Flung aside like a waste, noisome weed. Had he taught
His age nothing through all his extremity; brought
Not one coal to the altar of love then; one thought
To enlighten the ages? All naught—was it naught?
No. From coldness of death scattered embers have caught.

The waste fire—'tis the thrill which entrances their sword;
Only death can arouse them, death only—that icon
Of the outcast, the helpless, the hopeless, who soon
Shall call them all unto him. "Vive la Commune!"
Cry his comrades around, in a hot sultry noon
To a hot sultry sky, round his corpse—"La Commune"—
In that land of their exile cry "Vive la Commune!"

Once again in the warmth of new grief, as they stare
At the face of the dead which shows helplessly fair
In the calm of its ceasing from strife and despair,
They gather, and gather and gaze at him there;
Then cluster and form into ranks, and so bear
Him to burial, each lingering an instant to tear
Some red flower from the wayside, his colour to wear.

Look! the mournful road winding up thence to the grave
Round the hard sun-lit hill towards the sea, and you brave
Little band of true lovers—all reward that they have
In the anguish of exile, affection to save;
Blood-red flowers of freedom fall thick on his grave,
Brothers' hands interlace, as wave melts into wave
Of the sad sunny waters that helplessly lave
Living coral reefs crusting philanthropy's grave.
Utopia, Utopia, the love round his grave,
Around Verdure's grave.

—*Examiner.* E. KEARY.

## NO ONE PERFECT.

One day you will be pleased with a friend, and the next day disappointed in him. It will be so to the end; and you must make up your mind to it, and not quarrel, unless for very grave causes. Your friend, you have found out, is not perfect. Nor are you; and you cannot expect to get much more than you give. You must look for much weakness, foolishness, and vanity in human nature; it is unhappy if you are too sharp in seeing them.

## A SUNNY TEMPER.

What a blessing to a household is a merry, cheerful woman—one whose spirits are not affected by wet days, or little disappointments, or whose milk of human kindness does not sour in the sunshine of prosperity. Such a woman in the darkest hours brightens the house like a little piece of sunshiny weather. The magnetism of her smiles and electrical brightness of her looks and movements infect every one. The children go to school with a sense of something great to be achieved; her husband goes into the world in a conqueror's spirit. No matter how people annoy and worry him all day, far off her presence shines, and he whispers to himself, "At home I shall find rest." So day by day she literally renews his strength and energy, and if you know a man with a beaming face, a kind heart and a prosperous business, in nine cases out of ten you will find he has a wife of this kind.

## THE PARSEES.

### PART II.

I was anxious to visit one of their temples, but this, Sir Jamsetjee assured me, was impossible; as none but the initiated are allowed even to approach the entrance, still less to get a glimpse of what is passing within. He, however, volunteered the information that, so far as the sanctuary itself was concerned, there was little to be seen, only naked walls, bare floors, and an altar upon which burns the sacred fire brought with the Parsees from Persia, and which, he said, had never been extinguished since it was kindled by Zoroaster from the sun four thousand years ago. Of the form of service I could not induce the baronet to speak, but I learned afterward from my ship-friend that the altar is enclosed by gratings, within which none but the priest may enter. He goes in every day to tend "the eternal fire," when he must remain for the space of an hour, repeating certain invocations, with a bundle of rods in his hand to repel any unclean spirits that should venture to approach the sacred fire. Meanwhile, the assembled multitudes prostrate themselves without and offer up their silent adoration. "Yet, after all," musingly said the Parsee, "the universe is the throne of the invisible God, of whom fire is but the emblem, and we worship Him most acceptably with our eyes fixed on the cast when the sun rides forth at morning in his celestial chariot of fire." This form of worship those curious in such matters may see on any bright morning at Bombay, where whole crowds of Parsee men, women, and children rush out at sunrise to greet the king of day and offer up their morning oblations. I was not surprised at the avowed preference of my Parsee friends for outdoor worship, since it is well-known that the ancient Persians not only permitted few temples to be erected to their gods, and held in abhorrence all painted and graven images, but they laid it to the charge of the Greeks, as a daring impiety, that "they shut up their gods in shrines and temples, like puppets in a cabinet, when all created things were open to them and the wide world was their dwelling-place." It was probably religious zeal, even more than revenge against the Greeks, that induced the burning of the temple at Athens by Xerxes led on, as he may have been, by the fanatical zeal of the Magi who accompanied him.

Plutarch speaks of the Persians, in common with the Chaldeans and Egyptians, as worshippers of the sun under the name of Mithra whom they regarded as standing between Ormuzd, "the author of good," and Ahriman, "the author of evil," occupied alternately in aiding the former and subduing the latter. So do the Parsees of our own day regard him; and their only hope for the ultimate triumph of Ormuzd is in constant sacrifices and prayers and propitiatory offerings to the sun as the fire that is to burn out and utterly consume all evil from our earth. Fire is to the Parsees now, as it has ever been, the holiest of all holy things, carried about by princes and great men for safety; by warriors, as that which is to give them the victory over their foes; and by all, as their sole and ever-present deity. Sir Jamsetjee assured me that the *intelligent* Parsees regard the sun and fire as only the symbols that are to remind them of the God they worship. But there can be no doubt that the mass of the Parsees literally worship the sun and the "sacred fire;" and hence arise the utter repugnance many of them have to celebrate their religious rites within closed walls, and the decided preference ever shown for out-door worship. I have often heard them say that the Fire-god shows his aversion to confinement by drooping when he is shut up, and growing vigorous just in proportion as free scope is given him. The sun appears everywhere on the shields and armour of the ancient Persians, as on some of the old-time monuments that have come down to us; while occasionally Mithra is depicted as a youthful hero, with high Persian cap, his knee on a prostrate bull, into whose heart he seems plunging a dagger—symbolically, "the power of evil" in complete subjection to the victorious sun, and about to be for ever annihilated.

Zoroaster (called by the Persians *Zerdusecht*) was not, the Parsees say, the *founder* of their sect, but only the reviser and perfecter of the system as it now exists among them. Living in the reign of Darius Hystaspes, he was the contemporary, probably an associate, of the prophet Daniel. Before the advent of this reformer, the Magi acknowledged two great First Causes—*i.e.*, the light and the darkness, the former the author of all good, the latter, of every evil, moral and physical—and these they believed were at perpetual war with each other. Zoroaster taught, as he may have learned from Daniel, that there was One greater still, who created both the light and the darkness, making both to subserve His own will. He also inculcated the duty of building temples for the preservation of the sacred fire from storm and tempest, when "by sudden extinction of the light the powers of darkness do gain often a signal victory." The Parsees hold in supreme veneration the name of Zoroaster as the most noted of all their Magi for wisdom and virtue. They believe that the sacred fire was lighted by him miraculously from the sun—that it has burnt steadily ever since, and can never go out till it has consumed all evil from the earth and the good has become universally triumphant. They claim also that from the reforms wrought by Zoroaster there was never the slightest change in any of their observances until about twelve centuries ago, when Persia was overrun and conquered by the Mohammedan Arabs. But not the fiercest persecution could induce the Fire-worshippers to change their religion for that of the Koran. Preferring liberty and their altars in a foreign land to the alternative of apostacy or persecution at home, the aboriginal Persian inhabitants fled to other lands, settling immense colonies in Surat and Bombay, where their descendants form in our day a large and valuable element of the population. Their integrity, industry, and enterprise are proverbial all over the East; and while they live strictly apart from all other races, the Parsees are never wanting in sympathy and help for those who need them. Dwelling amid nations who are almost universally destitute of veracity, the Parsees are eminently truthful; surrounded by polygamists and sensualists, they maintain habits of purity and virtue; and accustomed to every-day association with those who make a boast of cheating, my memory fails to recall the case of a single Fireworshipper who was not strictly upright and honourable in his dealings.

Commencing with the worship of the sun, and of fire as his emblem, the Parsee grew into a sort of reverence for the elements of air, earth, and water. The air must not be contaminated by foul odours, and of necessity no filth could be tolerated anywhere in house, street or suburb; and to this reverence for the purity of the atmosphere may be traced the absolute cleanliness for which Fireworshippers are everywhere noted. As the earth must receive no defilement, the Parsees would deem it sacrilege to deposit therein their dead for corruption and decay; and hence have doubtless originated their strange rites of sepulture, as they believe that the body is thus more readily and rapidly reduced to its original elements. Streams of water, even the tiniest rivulets, are deemed too holy to be desecrated by washing or spitting in them, and still less would they make the water the receptacle of offal of any sort. To each of these elements, as well as to the fire, the Parsees still make oblations on their high-days. It is true that their ceremonies now are less imposing than those described by Xenophon, when a thousand head of cattle were immolated at a single festival, four beautiful bulls presented to Jupiter, or the sky, and a magnificent chariot, drawn by white horses, crowned with flowers and wearing a golden yoke, was offered to the sun; while the king in his chariot was escorted by princes and great nobles, two thousand spearmen marching on either side, and three hundred sceptre-bearers, armed with javelins and mounted on splendidly-caparisoned horses, bringing up the rear. But those jubilant days have passed: the Fire-worshippers are in exile, and have no king to lead them, either in battle against their foes, or in triumphal processions in honour of their gods. Yet is Parseeism not dead, nor even on the decrease. Sacrifices, numerous and costly, are still piled upon their altars, the finest cattle are dedicated to their gods, the flesh being cut up and roasted for the people, while the Magi cast the caul and a portion of the fat into the fire as emblematic of the souls of the victims being imbibed by the gods, while the grosser portions are rejected.

The sacrifices and those who offer them are always crowned with flowers, but the pontifical robes of the Magi, though of pure white silk, are severely plain in style and utterly devoid of ornament. In their lives the Magi claim to practise a rigid asceticism, making the earth their bed and subsisting wholly on fruit, vegetables, and bread, besides submitting to frequent painful penances from fasting, scourging, and the endurance of fatiguing exercises. "Wine, women, and flesh" they are commanded to eschew as "special abominations to those who aspire to minister before the gods." The most remarkable feast of the ancient Parsees was one called by them the "sack-feast." On the appointed day a condemned malefactor was clothed in royal robes, seated on a kingly throne, and the sceptre of regal power placed in his hand. Princes and people bowed the knee in mock homage before this king of a day, and he was suffered to glut his appetite with all manner of sensual delights till the sun went down, and then he was cruelly beaten with rods, and forthwith executed. Were the crown and sceptre, the purple robe and mock reverence, that were the antecedents of the Redeemer's crucifixion, a reproduction of this barbarous custom? The modern Parsees, though recognising this feast as as a legitimate part of their worship, say that they have not observed it since their flight from Persia in the eighth century, because since then, being under a foreign yoke, they have had no jurisdiction over human life, and durst not sacrifice even those who chanced to be in their power. This may be one reason for the renunciation of this barbarous practice of the olden time, but there has been wonderful progress in civilisation during the last twelve hundred years; and certain it is that scenes of cruelty that suited the ferocious tastes of the eighth century could not possibly be repeated in the nineteenth.—*Fannie Roper Feudge in Lippincott's Magazine.*

## NATURAL BEAUTY.

All our moral feelings are so interwoven with our intellectual powers that we cannot affect the one without in some degree addressing the other; and, in all high ideas of beauty, it is more than probable that much of the pleasure depends on delicate and untraceable perceptions of fitness, propriety, and relation, which are purely intellectual, and through which we arrive at our noblest ideas of what is commonly and rightly called intellectual beauty. Ideas of beauty are among the noblest which can be presented to the mind, invariably exalting and purifying it according to their degree.

## THE TEETH.

If you will only keep your teeth clean they won't decay. The wonderful dentifrices which are sold at a fabulous price are greatly inferior to a simple mixture of soap and prepared chalk, with a little something like orris root; but the essential articles are soap and chalk. The druggist will prepare you enough for a quarter of a dollar to last you a long time. When you go to bed, with a broad, soft toothbrush go through the mouth thoroughly. If disposed to a bad mouth you may repeat the dose in the morning. But the principal article for keeping the teeth clean is a toothpick—a soft goose-quill—which you must use after eating, no matter though it is a piece of apple, and, if convenient, after the pick use a mouthful of water to rinse from between the teeth what the toothpick may have left.

## POPE LEO X.

Leo was of the family of the Medici, and he brought to the Papal chair all the tastes and passions which distinguished the Medicean chiefs of the Florentine republic. Refined in manners but sensual and voluptuous in heart, a lover and patron of the fine arts, affecting a taste for letters, delighting in pomps and shows, his court was perhaps the most brilliant in Europe. No elegance, no amusement, no pleasure were forbidden admission into it. The fact that it was an ecclesiastical court was permitted to be no restraint upon its ample freedom. It was the chosen home of art, of painting, of music, of revels, and of masquerades. The Pontiff was not in the least burdened with religious beliefs and convictions. To have such was the fashion of neither his house nor his age. His office as Pontiff, it is true, connected him with "a gigantic fable" which has come down from early times; but to have exploded that fable would have been to dissolve the chair in which he sat, and the throne that brought him so much magnificence and power. Leo was, therefore, content to vent his scepticism in the well-known sneer, "What a profitable affair this fable of Christ has been to us!" To this had it come! Christianity was now worked solely as a source of profit to the Popes.—*Cassell's History of Protestantism.*

## MODERN ADVANTAGES.

Nearly all articles have of late years improved in quality, owing to increased knowledge or mechanical skill in their production. Indeed, in many cases this improvement has been so great as to have taken the form of the entire supersession of the old material or instrument by modern substitutes. In the case of scientific and manufacturing commodities this is too evident to need more than a passing allusion. Compare, *e.g.*, the Moderator or Silber lamp with the best oil-lamps in existence forty years ago. The quality of the light now used in every little drawing-room is such as hardly a nobleman could then procure. In respect of the lighting of our streets, halls, and passages, the contrast is of course more striking still. So in every other direction. Modern linen is finer and whiter, modern paper smoother, steel pens (to most tastes) infinitely less vexing than quills. We are quite aware that a contradictory belief circulates in some minds. Many people have a conviction that things are now made cheap and nasty in comparison with the excellence and solidity of old workmanship. It would take up too much space here to give the full grounds of our own conviction, but we have very little doubt that the fact is that in the case of almost every article those who really wish for excellence can get it as good or better than they ever could before: but that to suit the democratic taste of the day, and the consequent desire to secure a sort of outside equality in all ranks, showy articles of inferior durability are made as well; in other words, that the cheap and flimsy things, in so far as they are really more numerous, represent not so much a substitution for the good as a supplement to them.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

## ANECDOTES OF THEATRICAL CELEBRITIES.

Of Mrs. Siddons I have heard it said by some of her contemporaries that she was always the "tragedy queen." This may have been an exaggeration, though her manners and deportment in society, as I remember them, were certainly very earnest and formal. Subsequent to her retirement from the stage, I passed a fortnight under the same roof with her in a country house. Her reserved and stately manners impressed me almost painfully. I never ventured to speak to her, nor do I remember her ever addressing a word to me. I remember that at dinner one day an impudent boy just arrived from the Charterhouse School, on hearing Mrs. Siddons addressed by her name, repeated it, as it were to himself, and then, turning to her, said:—"Mrs. Siddons, ar'n't you a player?" Drawing herself up in her stately way, she replied, "I was, sir!" Had the mind of Mrs. Siddons been versatile, less concentrated on the deeper feelings of the human heart, she would not have been able to display that lofty and peculiar tragic force which has been felt by all who have seen her. Mathews may be cited as an instance, in another line of acting, of natural gifts being in harmony with success on the stage. In social circles he was generally hilarious, witty, and most entertaining, especially whenever he felt himself at ease, and no demands were made on him for exertion. I remember him at Mrs. H. Siddons' dinner-table, overflowing with witty sallies, with anecdotes and jokes, causing quite as much laughter as when "at home" on the stage. Charles Mathews, the son of this celebrated comedian, has owed a great part of his popularity to having inherited his father's temperament. Although he was brought up to be an architect, his natural bent led him to give up that profession for the stage. I recollect Mrs. H. Siddons asking the elder Mathews about his son, then a pupil to an architect. "Oh," he replied, in his humorous way, "Charley can now draw a house almost as well as I can." I also heard Mathews give Mrs. H. Siddons an account of a party in the house of a rich writer of the Signet, a kind of northern Maecenas, with whom he had dined the day before. In the drollest way, Mathews, speaking of this dinner party, said that neither host, hostess, nor any of the guests knew how to promote conversation. With the dessert, he added, came in a body of young children, who arranged themselves, according to their size, on each side of their mother. After this the conversation flagged more than ever, and the eyes of young, as well as old, became fixed on the unhappy comedian. At length the lady of the house, in her eagerness to have her darlings amused, turning to Mathews, said, "Oh, dear Mr. Mathews, pray begin to be funny, for the children soon must go to bed." This, added Mathews, was the climax; so pleading indisposition, he made his escape from the party as soon as he could.—*Fraser's Magazine.*


# Insurance

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rate of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Java, the Philippines, and the Straits. On to all other ports the Brokerage will be TEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.

SIEBEN & Co., *Agents.*

ut 1028 Hongkong, 1st July 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, 1,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Mow Risks* to all parts of the World, at great rates.

This Association will, untarther notice, provide out of the earnings, 1/10 on interest dividend of 15 %, for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute annu Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* amount of premium contributed.

BUELL & Co., *Agents.*

f 1089 Hongkong, 9th Jy 1872.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000 Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

uf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

# Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
*Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*

ut 1780 Hongkong, 28th October, 1874.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co

uf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

ut 1058 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.


## HONGKONG MARKETS.

*As Reported by Chinese on the 28th June, 1875.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **COTTON GOODS.** | | |
| COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24 per 400 lbs. | | $94.00 a $111.00 |
| " " 32 a 42 " | " | 112.50 a 132.00 |
| " " 38 a 42 " | " | 118.00 a 132.00 |
| GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 lbs | per piece | $1.70 a 1.85 |
| " 8 lbs | " | 2.00 a 2.02 |
| " 8½ lbs | " | 2.15 a 2.58 |
| WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed | " | 2.10 a 2.25 |
| " 64 a 66 | " | 2.50 a 2.65 |
| " 68 a 80 | " | 2.80 a 3.45 |
| WHITE SPOTTED SHIRTINGS | per piece | 2.40 a 2.45 |
| WHITE BROCADES | " | 2.65 a 2.70 |
| AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards | " | 2.75 a 2.80 |
| " " 40 " | " | 3.70 a 3.80 |
| GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs. | " | 1.75 a 2.15 |
| " 24 " & 36 " 8 lbs | " | 2.10 a 2.18 |
| DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS | " | 3.60 a 3.95 |
| DYED BROCADES Do. | " | 3.70 a 3.95 |
| DYED DAMASK Do. | per piece | 5.70 a 5.80 |
| CHINTZ | " | 1.80 a 1.85 |
| HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue | per doz. | 0.60 a 0.70 |
| " Brown | " | 0.60 a 0.64 |
| " Red | " | 0.70 a 0.75 |
| VELVETS, Black, 22 ins. | per yard | 0.19 a 0.20 |
| " Gentian, 22 | " | 0.21 a 0.22 |
| VELVETEENS, Black | " | 0.24 a 0.25 |
| **WOOLLEN GOODS.** | | |
| SPANISH STRIPES | per yard | 0.78 a 0.79 |
| LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet | per piece | 9.10 a 9.50 |
| " " Assorted | " | 8.60 a 8.70 |
| " *HH* Scarlet | " | 9.00 a 9.05 |
| " " Assorted | " | 8.50 a 8.60 |
| CAMLETS, *SSS* | " | 16.00 a 16.50 |
| " *SS* | " | 17.50 a 18.00 |
| " *S* | " | 18.50 a 19.00 |
| " *BBB* | " | 19.00 a 19.50 |
| LEGHORNS, *DD* | " | 15.00 a 15.50 |
| **METALS.** | | |
| IRON, Nail Rod | per picul | 3.30 a 3.40 |
| " Hoop | " | 3.95 a 4.20 |
| " Bar | " | 3.30 a 3.35 |
| " Wire | " | 7.90 a 8.15 |
| LEAD | " | 7.50 a 7.80 |
| STEEL, English | per tub. | 5.40 a 5.50 |
| " Swedish | " | 5.00 a 5.05 |
| TIN, Malacca | per picul | 22.30 a 22.80 |
| TIN PLATES | per box | 7.80 a 8.00 |
| SPELTER METAL | per picul | 28.50 a 28.50 |
| QUICKSILVER, English | " | 113.00 a 115.00 |
| " American | " | 117.00 a — |
| SPELTER | " | 6.50 a 7.00 |

## PRODUCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| COTTON, Shanghai | per picul | 13.80 a 14.00 |
| " Ningpo | " | 14.50 a 15.00 |
| " Tientsin | " | 13.80 a 14.00 |
| " Tungchow | " | 15.00 a 15.50 |
| " Bengal | " | 15.00 a 15.50 |
| AYUM | " | 1.50 a 1.70 |
| SEMARANG, white | " | 4.30 a 4.40 |
| " Black | " | 3.35 a 3.50 |
| RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1 | " | 2.45 a 2.50 |
| " " 2 | " | 2.20 a 2.25 |
| " Siam, white | " | 1.68 a 1.80 |
| " " mill cleaned | " | 1.53 a 1.56 |
| " Manila | " | 2.35 a 2.40 |
| " Singapore | " | 1.88 a 1.91 |
| " Saigon | " | 1.52 a 1.54 |
| " Arracan | " | 2.10 a 2.15 |
| " Rangoon | " | 2.35 a 2.40 |
| SALTPETRE | " | 5.70 a 6.10 |
| COALS, AFLOAT | per ton | |
| " English steam | " | 11.75 a 12.75 |
| " Sydney | " | 9.75 a — |
| WINDOW GLASS | per box | 3.20 a 3.30 |
| STRAITS PRODUCE, &c. | | |
| RATTANS, Straits | per picul | 5.70 a 5.85 |
| " Banjar | " | 4.10 a 4.20 |
| PEPPER, White | " | 16.50 a 17.00 |
| " Black | " | 9.50 a 9.80 |
| BETEL NUT | " | 1.60 a 1.75 |
| SANDAL WOOD, Malabar | " | 4.10 a 4.80 |
| " South Seas | " | 15.00 a 16.50 |
| SAPAN WOOD, Manila | " | 1.60 a 2.20 |
| " Siam | " | 2.30 a 2.55 |
| FLOUR, American per barrel of 196 lbs. | | 2.60 a 2.72 |
| " " of 200 lbs. | | 5.64 a 5.80 |
| " California, per sack of 50 lbs. | | 1.18 a 1.20 |
| WHEAT, Tientsin | per picul | 1.80 a 1.92 |
| " California | " | 2.25 a 2.35 |
| SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3 | " | 6.45 a 6.85 |
| " Dk. Brown | " | 4.70 a 4.85 |
| " West Coast, Dk. Brown | " | 5.45 a 5.50 |
| " Manila, Dry White | " | 8.70 a 8.90 |
| " Candy | " | 12.75 a 13.00 |
| CAMPHOR, packed | " | 1.70 a 1.75 |
| PEAS, White | " | 2.75 a 2.87 |
| " Green | " | 1.68 a 1.70 |
| " Black | " | 1.65 a 1.67 |
| " Yellow | " | 40.00 a 45.00 |
| MUSHROOMS | " | 1.70 a 2.40 |
| SEAWEED, Green | " | 3.50 a 3.75 |
| " Dry | " | 10.00 a 12.50 |
| MUSSELS, Dry Shimizugo | " | 7.85 a 8.10 |
| " " middle | " | 5.75 a 5.40 |
| " " small | " | 6.60 a 7.50 |
| VERMICELLI, Tientsin | " | 11.50 a 11.70 |
| BÊCHE-DE-MER, Japan, White | " | 88.00 a 90.00 |
| " Hankow | " | |

## SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

### HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

| Vessels. | Capt. | Flag & Rig. | Tons. | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albay | | Span. str | 269 | | Repairing |
| Belgic | J. Mele | Brit. str | 1716 | O. & O. S. N. Co | Yokohama, &c. |
| City of Peking | H. G. Rae | Amr. str | 5500 | P. M. S. S. Co | Yokohama &c. |
| Columbian | W. Rolt | Brit. str | 1383 | P. & O. S. N. Co | |
| Crocus | R. H. J | Brit. str | 1297 | Ah Yon | |
| Egeria | James Iwiele | Ger. str | 1097 | Siemssen & Co | |
| Emmy | F. Blan | Span. str | 222 | Remedios & Co | |
| Eatepona | L. B. Black | Brit. str | 676 | Birley & Co | |
| Fame | Vicary | Brit. str | 116 | H. K. & W. Dk. Co | Tug Flying |
| Feiwan | | Brit. str | | H. C. & M. Steamboat Co | |
| Formosa | O. E. Start | Brit. str | 651 | Ah Yon | |
| Fyen | D. Torr | Dan. str | 909 | Ah You | |
| Gwalior | N.W. Harwood | Brit. str | 1200 | P. & O. S. N. Co | Shanghai |
| Japan | J. Miller | Brit. str | 1853 | D. Sassoon, Sons & Co | |
| Jeddah | J. Clark | Brit. str | 994 | Chinese | |
| Kinshan ‡ | Gary | Brit. str | 1050 | H. C. & M. Steamboat Co | |
| Kiu-Kiang § | Benning | Brit. str | 1061 | H. C. & M. Steamboat Co | |
| Leonor | | Span. str | 393 | | Repairing |
| Ly-ee-moon | Forrest | Brit. str | 611 | Birley & Co | |
| Mecca | Johnson | Brit. str | 687 | Hop-kee | |
| Menzaleh | Pasqualin | Fren. str | 1008 | Messageries Maritimes | Yokohama |
| Nankin | M. Brice | Brit. str | 1830 | Siemssen & Co | Saigon |
| Pawtuxet | | Amr. str | 280 | Heard & Co | |
| Powan ‡ | A. Bunn | Brit. str | 1390 | H. C. & M. Steamboat Co | |
| Sir J. Jeejeebhoy | | Brit. str | 101 | Kwok Acheong | Repairing |
| Somerset | H. M. Mos | Brit. str | 654 | Gibb, Livingston & Co | |
| Washi | T. Hescro | Brit. str | 221 | Birley & Co | |
| Taingtsze | R. Cass | Brit. str | 738 | Siemssen & Co | Shanghai |
| Yot-sai | | Brit. str | 180 | Kwok Acheong | Laid up |
| Yottung | | Brit. str | 323 | Kwok Acheong | Laid up |

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

| Vessels. | Capt. | Flag & Rig. | Tons. | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anazi | J. Hill | Brit. bk | 468 | Order | |
| Anna Bella | Wm. Stepan | Brit. bk | 384 | Order | |
| Anne Cheshyre | W. Lawrence | Brit. bk | 412 | Meyer, Alabor & Co | |
| Ardentinny | P. Brown | Brit. bk | 377 | Gas Company | |
| Buribina | T. G. Minda | Span. bk | 591 | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co | Manila |
| Balgownie | J. Brown | Brit. bk | 324 | Meyer, Alabor & Co | |
| Beethoven | B. Hage | Ger. bk | 340 | Melchers & Co | |
| Belle Sauvage | Simpson | Brit. sh | 890 | Broadbear, Athony & Co | |
| Benedicta | P. Jensen | Ger. sch | 247 | Wm. Pustau & Co | |
| Bua Cano | E. Tams | Siam. bk | 337 | Chinese | |
| Bürnside | E. Pendreace | Amr. bk | 484 | Rozario & Co | San Francisco |
| Canton | D. Heinlet | Siam. sh | 779 | Tack-mee & Co | |
| Cap sing-moon | S. L. B. Soriano | Brit. bk | 468 | S. E. Burrows & Sons | |
| Carl | Otzen | Ger. bk | 265 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co | Foochow, &c. |
| Charlotte Andrews | G. Place | Brit. bk | 355 | Rozario & Co | |
| Cilurnam | Shrewsber | Brit. sh | 1890 | Wieler & Co | |
| Clairellen | John King | Brit. bk | 434 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co | |
| Columba | Solavo | Brit. bk | 344 | Chinese | |
| Conquest | C. V. Smith | Amr. bk | 516 | Gas Company | |
| Dilharree | R. McNeill | Brit. sh | 1293 | Order | |
| Dora | F. Ytuarte | Span. sch | 230 | H. Kimr | |
| Elise | J. Hansen | Ger. bk | 349 | Wm. Pustau & Co | Foochow, &c. |
| Ella | W. Christie | Brit. bk | 985 | Messageries Maritimes | |
| Ellon Castle | H. Ramsey | Brit. bk | 398 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co | |
| England's Glory | Wm. Knigl | Brit. sh | 751 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co | Touron |
| Ernest | Bourges | Fren. bk | 406 | Meyer, Alabor & Co | |
| E. J. Spence | J. H. Gill | Brit. bk | 512 | Order | |
| Fabius | C. H. Stolz | Siam. sh | 635 | Kin-sie-loong | |
| Faith | D. Lloyd | Brit. bk | 481 | Order | |
| Fontenaye | G. B. Tiylo | Brit. sh | 637 | Heard & Co | |
| Fortune | F. Schulz | Siam. bk | 447 | Tack-mee & Co | |
| Georgina | J. Romney | Brit. bk | 345 | Order | |
| Gesiena | T. S. Muldo | Dut. sch | 480 | Order | |
| Gleam | Burgess | Brit. bk | 291 | Order | |
| Golden Spur | S. E. Farral | Brit. sh | 655 | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co | |
| Goliah | Andersen | Siam. bk | 547 | Chinese | |
| Green Jacket | H. D. Roe | Brit. sh | 1055 | Melchers & Co | |
| Gustav | F. Raben | Ger. bk | 556 | Siemssen & Co | |
| Harriet N. Carlton | G. Harkness | Amr. bk | 872 | P. M. S. S. Co | |
| Harwich | W. Dudfield | Brit. bk | 614 | Messageries Maritimes | Newchwang |
| Highlander | Willcomb | Amr. sh | 1332 | Master | |
| Hollander | M. J. Vander | Dut. bk | 565 | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co | San Francisco |
| Hope | J. Cromar | Brit. bk | 536 | Chinese | |
| Jacobine | J. Hoblmann | Ger. bk | 412 | Wm. Pustau & Co | Callao |
| Japan | H. Walter | Ger. sch | 270 | Siemssen & Co | Tientsin |
| Kaisow | John Anderso | Brit. sh | 795 | Meyer, Alabor & Co | |
| Kolga | Kielseth | Ger. bk | 500 | Wm. Pustau & Co | |
| La Paix | C. Magniant | Fren. bk | 449 | Landstein & Co | Melbourne, &c |
| Lucre | Calberg | Siam. bk | 482 | Chinese | |
| Marion | Rufus Howe | Amr. sch | 366 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co | |
| Mary Ann Holman | H. C. Holman | Brit. bk | 282 | H. Kimr | |
| Matilda | Carver | Amr. sh | 849 | Rozario & Co | San Francisco |
| May | Plumley | Brit. sch | 237 | Olyphant & Co | |
| Melrose | Thos. Neill | Amr. sh | 990 | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co | |
| Messenger | J. F. Gilkey | Amr. sh | 1026 | Rozario & Co | San Francisco |
| Min | J. Peters | Brit. bk | 629 | Melchers & Co | |
| Monsoon | Geo. Hunter | Brit. bk | 288 | Chinese | |
| Montego | J. Griffiths | Brit. bk | 346 | Ed. Schellhass & Co | Chefoo |
| Nordaman | Soderstrom | Siam. sh | 711 | Chinese | |
| Nuevo Constante | Jose Vraiste | Span. bk | 217 | Remedios & Co | |
| Osaka | Lowe | Brit. bk | 527 | A. MacG. Heaton | London |
| Panama | Burgdorff | Ger. bk | 416 | Wm. Pustau & Co | |
| Rapid | F. Hunte | Siam. bk | 429 | Tack-mee & Co | |
| Ricca Genova | J. Cummins | Brit. bk | 625 | Chinese | |
| Rollo | W. T. Way | Brit. bk | 583 | Melchers & Co | |
| Rosette McNeil | F. W. Brown | Amr. bk | 611 | Olyphant & Co | |
| Santa Lucia | F. Llurca | Span. bk | 330 | Remedios & Co | Cagayan |
| St. Andrews Castle | D. Malcolm | Brit. bk | 635 | A. MacG. Heaton | London |
| Seaman's Bride | F. Andresson | Siam. bk | 314 | Order | |
| Selim | J. Dick | Brit. bk | 723 | Captain | |
| Shooting Star | J. B. Hellstrom | Siam. sh | 611 | Tack Mee & Co | |
| Scotland | C. P. Holcomb | Amr. sch | 78 | Captain | |
| Siamese Crown | J. Watt | Siam. sh | 540 | Tack Mee & Co | |
| Sumatra | Mullin | Amr. sh | 1073 | Frazar & Co | |
| Tafforette | L. Jean | Fren. bk | 350 | Russell & Co | Saigon |
| Thom Kramom | W. Varrath | Siam. bk | 474 | Siemssen & Co |